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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21—31

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 1, 1960/ Bhadra 10, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gang of Tricksters

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*964. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi police has discovered a gang of tricksters who cheated thousands of people in Africa and Malaya by offering them gift parcels;

(b) if so, whether any one of them has been arrested; and

(c) the nature and details of other methods employed by them to cheat people?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No such gang has been discovered by the police.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any complaints from foreign countries, specially from Africa and Malaya, in this regard?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Police have received some complaints about certain advertisements that are issued by some pseudo firms regarding the magic rings, talismans etc. Sometimes, I understand, letters are sent to the effect that in the gift scheme some gift has been allotted to some person and the addressee is asked to send some money so that the gift may be despatched. But then nothing is sent back.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that there are such complaints from other parts of the country also? What steps do Government propose to take?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know if any new law has to be passed by Government. Otherwise, the Police have to be vigilant and they have sent up some cases to courts and have arrested some persons.

Post-Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology

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*965. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 511 on the 29th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Special Committee appointed for evaluation and development of post-graduate courses in engineering and technology has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made in the report?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of the current financial year.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में बनारस का इंजीनियरिंग कालेज जो हैं, वह सबसे प्राचीन, सबसे अच्छा और सबसे उत्तम कालेज है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्टडी को क्या यहां पर आरम्भ किया जाएगा ? (Laughter). Is there any doubt about it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member has given a certificate to an institution. Certainly that certificate will be kept in view when we distribute further post-graduate courses.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Just now my esteemed colleague, Shri Raghunath Singh, referred to the Banaras Engineering College. May I know on what charge the Principal of that Engineering College was removed recently?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That does not arise out of this question. Further, I would ask the hon. Member to address that question to the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He is unnecessarily being removed.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow one question to develop into another question. Shri Vittal Rao.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Who are the members of the committee and when was this committee appointed?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are ten members. Should I give the names of all the ten members?

Mr. Speaker: That is not necessary. What is the purpose of that?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It was appointed on the 18th November, 1959.

An Hon. Member: Who is the Chairman?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Chairman is Professor Thacker.

Re-finance Corporation

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*966 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions Nos. 1092 and 1095 on the 24th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to expand the activities of the Re-finance Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): It has been decided in principle to extend re-financing facilities to certain selected scheduled banks and financial institutions without requiring them to become share-holders of the Corporation, to give the discretion to the Corporation to determine, within the broad framework of the five year plans, the eligibility of any particular industry for assistance and to increase the maximum period of the loans eligible for being re-financed from 7 to 10 years.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is a proposal to reduce the rate of interest also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The restriction on the rate of interest at wnich the loans may be made to the ultimate borrowers will be decided by the Corporation. The limit on the present rate of interest has been removed.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Even though the Re-finance Corporation was established more than two years ago, its progress has been rather slow. What are really the impediments in the growth of this Corporation?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The difficulties which were apprehended were taken up by the Corporation with the National Co-operation Administration of Washington. These difficulties were put before them. They are being removed in view of its suggestions.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total amount of loans granted by the Re-finance Corporation?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The total amount till the end of July, 1960 is Rs. 4.26 crores.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: What category of industries can get the benefit from the Re-finance Corporation?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The eligibility of borrowers wil be decided by the Corporation at their discretion.

दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र में पंचायतें

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*६६७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र में पंचायतें बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्रों में पंचायतें बनाने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन की जन सम्पर्क समिति ने कुछ सुझाव भेजे हैं । वे सुझाव विचाराधीन हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि दिल्ली की जन सम्पर्क समिति ने क्या कोई सुझाव भी दिया है कि ये पंचायतें किस तरह की होंगी और इन पंचायतों और जो देहातों में पंचायतें हैं, उनमें और इनमें क्या अन्तर होगा ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : देहातों की पंचायतें तो कानून के मुताबिक चुन कर बनाई जाती हैं । इन पंचायतों के बारे में तजवीज है कि पब्लिक रिलेशंस कमेटी की एक तरह से शाखायें हों और ये पब्लिक रिलेशंस कमेटी के चेयरमैन के ज़रिये कायम की जायें । ये तो एग्जेक्टिव तरीके पर होंगी और कोई स्टेचुटरी इनका आधार नहीं होगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जन सम्पर्क समिति ने इन पंचायतों के लिए क्या काम बताये हैं जो ये करेंगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : एक तो जन सम्पर्क समिति की मदद करना । जो कोई काम जन सम्पर्क समिति कहे करने हैं, उनको पूरा करने में मदद देना । दूसरे जो उस इलाके के रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनके साथ सम्पर्क रखना और जो ऐसी दिक्कतें हों जो कि सरकार से या और मामलों से ताल्लुक रखती हों, उनको हल करने की कोशिश करना । आपसी झगड़ों को निपटाना । जहां पर कोई झगड़े फसाद ज्यादा हों । तो उनको दूर करने में भी ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले में मदद देना और जो बुराइयां हैं समाज में, जैसे दो दो तीन तीन शादियां कर लेने की या बूढों और जवान लड़कियों की शादियां कर देने की, उनको रोकना । जो अछूतपन है, उसको दूर करने में मदद देना । और सब के बीच में, चाहे कोई लोग हों, किसी जाति के हों, किसी वर्ग के हों, भलमन्साहत कायम रखना और सरकार की तरफ से जो काम हो रहे हैं, उनकी नीति और उनके कारणों को भी बतलाना ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अभी गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इन पंचायतों का कोई कानूनी आधार नहीं होगा । जब उनका कोई कानूनी आधार नहीं होगा तो किस प्रकार उनका गठन होगा, चुनाव से होगा या वैसे ही नामजदगी से, और उन को चलाने के लिये धन की व्यवस्था होगी तो कैसे होगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यह मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि वे चुनाव के आधार पर नहीं होंगी और जाब्ते से यह नामजदगियां चीफ कमिश्नर के जरिये होंगी । यह पंचायतें कैसे काम करेंगी, किस तरीके से उनसे मदद ली जायेगी, यह सब देखने की बात है, मगर कानून के चक्करों से हमेशा उतना फायदा नहीं होता, जितना कि लोगों के स्वेच्छा से मदद देने से

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी आबादी के लिये एक पंचायत दी जायेगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : एक पुलिस स्टेशन के एरिया में एक पंचायत बनाने का विचार है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी तक यह आम भावना रही है कि पंचायतें केवल गांवों में हो सकती है, तो अगर यह नई तरह की पंचायतें हो रही हैं तो शहरी क्षेत्र में उनका नाम पंचायत रखने की क्या जरूरत है ? क्या उनका कोई दूसरा नाम नहीं रक्खा जा सकता ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : अगर किसी दूसरे नाम का सुझाव आप दे सकें, तो सोचा जायेगा ।

हिन्दी आयोग

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*९६८. { **श्री नरेदेव स्नातक :**
श्री राम शरण :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री हेम बरुआ : }

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक (टैक्निकल) शब्दों को तय करने के लिये एक हिन्दी आयोग बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग कब बनेगा; और

(ग) आयोग अपना कार्य कब तक समाप्त करेगा ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आयोग के शीघ्र ही स्थापित किये जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) अभी तक कोई अवधि निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती है ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : हिन्दी के वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दों के निर्माण के लिये क्या पंडित सुन्दर लाल जी को भी यह काम सौंपा गया था ? यदि उनको सौंपा गया था तो उन्होंने कितना काम किया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह तो इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित है नहीं ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether, instead of confining the efforts to Hindi Glossary, the Government will consider the suitability of making a common glossary in all the regional languages so that there may be greater uniformity in scientific terms in the whole country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter, the Commission will follow the general directive of the Order of the President and the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. The Order of the President says that the Ministry of Education has been directed to take action to review the work done so far and to evolve terminology in accordance with the general principles accepted by the Committee. In the field of science and technology, the terms in international use should be adopted with the minimum change, that is, the base words should be those at present in use in international terminology although derivatives may be indianised to the extent necessary. Any suggestion that the hon. Member may make will be placed before the Commission.

श्री त्यागी: क्या इस कमीशन को इस किस्म की हिदायत भी दी जायेगी कि जो शब्द प्रचलित हो गये हैं अंग्रेजी के या दूसरी भाषाओं के, उनका तर्जुमा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, जैसे टैम्परेचर है, थरमामीटर है, स्टेशन, लालटेन, अर्दली वगैरह । There are many others also.

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह कमीशन प्रेजिडेंट के आडर के मुताबिक काम करेग और इसके बारे में जो सुझाव मेम्बर साहबान

देंगे वे कमीशन के सामने रक्खे जायेंगे । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक हाई पावर कमीशन होगा जिसे प्रेजिडेंट के आर्डर के मुताबिक काम करने की स्वतन्त्रता होगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली बनाने के लिये जो यह कमीशन नियुक्त किया जा रहा है, उसके पूर्व भी तो इसका काम चलता रहा है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह काम किन-किन को दिया गया और किस-किस योग्यता के अनुसार दिया गया । इसका विवरण कृपा करके बता दिया जाय ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अभी तक जितना काम हुआ है वह मिनिस्ट्री में ही हुआ है । आप को मालूम होगा कि बोर्ड आफ साइंटिफिक एण्ड टैकनिकल टर्मिनालोजी के नाम से एक बोर्ड था, और उस बोर्ड के मातहत यह काम होता रहा । अभी हाल में हिन्दी डाइरेक्टोरेट भी स्थापित हुई । इस तरह से अधिकतर काम जो साइंटिफिक टर्मिनालोजी का हुआ वह मिनिस्ट्री में ही इस बोर्ड के अधीन हुआ ।

Shri C. D. Pandey: May I know whether there will be similar Commissions or even committees for formulating or evolving scientific terms in other languages, so that there will be uniformity?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I may say that the terminology that will be evolved should be acceptable as far as possible to all the linguistic groups. Otherwise, the whole purpose will be defeated.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया था कि मन्त्रालय ने भी कुछ काम किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक कितना काम हुआ है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस की सूची तो मेरे पास नहीं है । मगर समय समय पर पार्लियामेंट के सामने रिपोर्टस आती रहती हैं इसके मुताल्लिक । यदि आप अलग प्रश्न पूछेंगे तो मैं उसका विस्तृत रूप से उत्तर दे दूंगा ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अभी शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि आयोग शीघ्र बनेगा । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि शीघ्र शब्द की व्याख्या से उनका क्या अभिप्राय है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : एक हफ्ते में ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में सबसे बड़ी अड़चन यह रही है कि बोर्ड आफ टेकनिकल टर्मिनालोजी द्वारा जो शब्दावली बनाई जाती थी, भले ही वह एक स्पेशल बोर्ड द्वारा बनाई गई हो, लेकिन वह स्वीकृति के लिये मंत्रिमण्डल के पास जाती थी, और इसमें बड़ी देरी होती थी । तो क्या इस कमीशन को अन्तिम अधिकार दिया जायेगा कि वह इस बारे में निर्णय कर सके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, इस कमीशन को अन्तिम अधिकार होगा ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अभी मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि पहले जो काम हुआ है उसके पुनर्निरीक्षण के लिये और पारिभाषिक शब्दों के निर्माण के लिये यह कमीशन बनेगा । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले जो काम हुआ, वह क्या विभाग के अलावा किन्हीं संस्थाओं के द्वारा कराया गया और क्या उन संस्थाओं में हिन्दुस्तानी अकेडेमी, इलाहाबाद भी थी ? और उसे कितना रुपया मंत्रालय की तरफ से दिया गया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक साइंटिफिक टर्म्स का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया वह सारा काम मिनिस्ट्री में ही हुआ बोर्ड आफ साइंटिफिक एण्ड टेकनिकल टर्मिनोलोजी के द्वारा। मेरा ख्याल है आप का मतलब हिन्दुस्तान कल्चर सोसायटी, इलाहाबाद से है । उन को एक डिक्शनरी का काम सौंपा गया था । मैं याददाश्त से कह रहा हूं कि उन्हें एक १ लाख रु० दिया गया था ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : ७ लाख नहीं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : १ लाख ।

I am saying only from memory.

Shri Warior: The hon. Minister said something about international terminology. May I know whether all the European languages are accepting the same terminology or does he mean only English terminology?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, most of the languages in the world accept the international terminology.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी का क्या अनुमान है कि कितने वर्षों में यह कमीशन अपने कार्य को समाप्त कर सकेगा, क्योंकि इसमें बहुत देरी पहले ही हो चुकी है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं तो चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस काम को खत्म किया जाय, और हमारी यही कोशिश होगी । यही कमीशन की भी कोशिश होगी कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस काम को समाप्त किया जाय । लेकिन यह काम ऐसा है जिसमें कुछ अवधि लग सकती है । इसमें बहुत जल्दी नहीं की जा सकती ।

श्री म०ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब कमीशन इस काम को हाथ में लेगा, तो क्या मन्त्रालय ने जो काम किया था उस का भी फिर से पुनर्निरीक्षण करेगा और क्या मन्त्रालय के काम को आपने उचित नहीं समझा और चूंकि वह ठीक नहीं हो रहा था इसलिये कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह बात नहीं है । आप को स्मरण होगा कि लैंग्वेज कमीशन ही की इस तरह की सिफारिश थी कि जितना काम हुआ है उसको एक बार फिर से दोहरा लिया जाय, इस दृष्टि से ऐसा किया जा रहा है । इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि जो काम मिनिस्ट्री में हुआ है वह निरर्थक हुआ । वह काम मेरे खयाल से बहुत अच्छा हुआ है, लेकिन यह एक हाई पावर कमीशन होगा, उसमें साइंटिस्ट्स और टैकनोलोजिस्ट्स होंगे, इसलिये मौका दिया जाय कि वे इसको दोहरा लें, ताकि फिर उसमें रद्दो बदल न हो ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Every year, new scientific and technical terms are coming into being, because the world is changing. May I know if this Commission will be perpetual to take note also of the new scientific and technical terms which will come into being this year and next year?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult for me to say how long this Commission will last. It is a standing commission. It is very difficult for me to predict the limit for which this Commission will function.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो संस्थाएं यह काम कर रही हैं वे अपना काम करती रहेंगी, या यह तमाम काम इसी कमीशन के सिपुर्द कर दिया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं वे तो अपना काम करती रहेंगी । उससे कमीशन को कोई मतलब नहीं है । कमीशन को तो अपना काम करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हिन्दी डिक्शनरी के लिए एक लाख रुपया दिया गया है । उसमें कितना काम हुआ है और उसको बीच में क्यों छोड़ दिया गया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह तो एक अलग प्रश्न है । इसका कमीशन से क्या सम्बन्ध है । अगर आप अलग प्रश्न पूछें तो उसका जवाब दिया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जिम्मेदारी कमीशन को दी गयी है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आप यह पूछ रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चरल सोसाइटी को जो काम दिया गया था उसको उन्होंने पूरा क्यों नहीं किया । मैं ने कहा कि अगर

इसके लिए अलग सवाल पूछा जाये तो मैं जवाब दे सकता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: I thought his question was whether dictionary-making also will be entrusted to this commission, so that they may supervise whatever has been done. A dictionary will include scientific terms also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Among the functions of the commission which we are proposing are:

(a) reviewing the work done so far in the field of scientific and technological terminology in the light of the principle laid down in paragraph 3 of the Presidential Order;

(b) formulation of principles relating to co-ordination and evolution of scientific and technical terminology into Hindi and other languages;

(c) co-ordination of the work done by different agencies in the States in the field of scientific and technological terminology with the consent or at the instance of the State Governments concerned, and approval of glossaries for use in Hindi and other Indian languages as may be submitted to is by the concerned agencies;

(d) taking up preparation of standard scientific textbooks using the new terminology evolved or approved by it; preparation of scientific and technical dictionaries and translation into Indian languages of scientific books in foreign languages.

These are some of the functions which are proposed, but they are not final.

विदेशी बैंकों में भारतीय खाते

*६६६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने अन्य देशों में बैंकों में अपने खाते खोल रखे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि अब भी पर्याप्त धन अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में विदेशों को भेजा जाता है; और

(ग) क्या रुपया जमा कराने वाले ये लोग सरकार को विदेशी बैंकों में अपनी जमा राशि तथा अन्य धन का ब्यौरा बताते हैं ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० र० भगत) : (क) से (ग). सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य विदेशों के बैंकों में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा में जमा की गयी रकमों के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते हैं । मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों के लिए, विदेश में खाता खोलने या उसे चालू रखने के लिए, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की इजाज़त लेना ज़रूरी है । लेकिन ऐसी किसी भी रकम के लिए छूट दे दी गयी है जो ८ जुलाई १९४७ को पौण्ड स्टर्लिंग के रूप में किसी खाते में जमा हो और वह खाता उस तारीख से पहले से मौजूद हो । रिज़र्व बैंक से पहले से इजाज़त लिए बगैर ऐसे खाते में नयी रकमें जमा नहीं करायी जा सकतीं । न रिज़र्व बैंक और न सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई साधन है जिससे विदेशी बैंकों में बिना इजाज़त लिये जमा की गयी रकमों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा सके, क्योंकि वे बैंक ऐसी रकमों के बारे में सूचना देने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हैं । लेकिन प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, यानी डाइरेक्टरेट आफ एनफोर्समेण्ट, बिना इजाज़त के लेनदेन और बिना इजाज़त के खाता चालू रखने पर कड़ी नजर रखता है और जो लोग हमारे विदेशी मुद्रा (विनिमय) नियमों को तोड़ते हैं उनके खिलाफ उचित कार्रवाई करता है ।

It is presumed that the hon'ble Member seeks information regarding foreign holdings by Indian nationals in banks in foreign countries. Under the current regulation, it is necessary for Indian nationals to take the Reserve Bank of India's permission for opening or maintaining an account abroad. An exemption has, however, been granted for any sum held as on 8th July, 1947 in an account expressed in pound sterling and in existence prior to that date. No fresh credits can be made, to such an account without the prior permission of the Reserve Bank. Neither the Reserve Bank nor the Government have any means of verifying unauthorised holdings in foreign banks as the latter are under no obligations to disclose such information. The Directorate of Enforcement, however, keeps a close watch on unauthorised transactions and unauthorised maintenance of accounts and takes appropriate action against those who violate our Foreign Exchange Regulations.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि कम्युनिस्ट नेता श्री डांगे के घर से कुछ ऐसे कागजात बरामद हुए हैं जिन से पता चलता है कि नेशनल बैंक, ग्रिंडले, लन्दन, में उनका ३५०१६ पाउंड जमा है और उसमें आखिरी रकम फरवरी १९६० में जमा की गयी थी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस प्रश्न का उत्तर तो इससे पहले वित्त मंत्री इस सदन में दे चुके हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: This was already asked and an answer was given that documents were also seized and so on.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अखिल भारतीय शान्ति परिषद, इंडिया सोवियत कल्चरल सोसाइटी, हिन्द चीन फ्रेंडशिप एसोसिएशन और अखिल भारतीय प्रोग्रेसिव राइटर्स एसोसिएशन, ऐसे जो कम्युनिस्ट प्रेरित संगठन हैं, उनके भी खाते बैंकों में हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फारिन बैंकों में ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर उनका रुपया गलत ढंग से जमा होगा तो हम उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई करेंगे, मगर अभी तक हमको उसका कोई पता नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अभी आपने बताया कि डांगे जी के सम्बन्ध में पहले उत्तर दिया जा चुका है । इसके पहले यह कहा गया था कि डांगे जी के केस के सम्बन्ध में एन्क्वायरी हो रही है । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उस एन्क्वायरी का क्या परिणाम हुआ और अब तक क्या कार्रवाई हुई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अब डाइरेक्टर आफ एनफोर्समेंट ने उन पर उचित कार्रवाई की है और एन्क्वायरी से भी बढ़ कर अब मामला एडजूडिकेशन में पहुंच गया है ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that some of the Indian Princes and some big merchants of this country often go abroad, take out a lot of money and credit them in these banks? What action has been taken against them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as Princes and others who had accounts prior to 8th July, 1947 are concerned, as I said in my main reply, they are authorised to maintain those accounts, but any credit or debit to those accounts is subject to the permission of the Reserve Bank. So, when they go out, they can incur expenditure, but that has to be approved by the Reserve Bank.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister stated in his reply that the Directorate of Enforcement was looking after these affairs, but he has also stated that the foreign banks are under no obligation to inform us about these transactions. So, may I know how this Directorate comes to know as to who has deposited, when he has deposited? How does it get that information?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It applies its own intelligence.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether after the issue of the notification dated 25th September, 1958, some of the persons who have their accounts made declarations; if so how many, and who are those persons?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice of this question.

Shri Kamal Singh: Can the hon. Deputy Minister tell us whether this tendency of sending money abroad is growing; if so, what is the reason?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: How can we say that they send it secretly and illegally? If it comes to our notice, we catch it. If the number of cases is any indication, the Directorate of Enforcement has been, on an average, catching about 100 cases a month. The hon. Member may draw his own inference.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : बहुत से राजे महाराजों के मरने के बाद उनकी वसीयत के जरिये यह मालूम होता है कि वह काफी दौलत गैर मुल्की बैंकों में छोड़ गये हैं । अभी नवाब साहब भोपाल के मरने के बाद मालूम हुआ कि फारिन बैंकों में उनकी काफी दौलत जमा थी । मैं वजीर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट को इस की इत्तला उनके मरने के पहले से थी, और क्या और राजे महाराजों के बारे में भी गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह की इत्तला है ?

[بہت سے راجے مہاراجوں کے مرنے کے بعد ان کی وصیت کے ذریعے یہہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ وہ کافی دولت غیر ملکی بینکوں میں چھوڑ گئے ہیں - ابھی نواب صاحب بھوپال کے مرنے کے بعد معلوم ہوا کہ فارن بینکوں میں انکی کافی دولت جمع تھی - میں وزیر صاحب سے یہہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا گورنمنٹ کو اس کی اطلاع ان کے مرنے کے پہلے سے تھی - اور کیا اور راجے مہاراجوں کے بارے میں بھی گورنمنٹ کو اس طرح کی اطلاع ہے -]

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : उनका सब कुछ मालूम था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब कुछ मालूम था ।

Everything was known already.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Prime Minister, during his last visit abroad, expressed the opinion that there was lavish expenditure by certain Indian Princes and others. May I know whether that lavish expenditure is with the permission and the knowledge of the Reserve Bank?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, under the rules, expenditure met out of these accounts or credits added to them, are subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is there an entry in the income-tax return that the assessee has had an account in the past or is having an account at present in foreign countries? If there is no such provision, will Government include such a provision?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know the method by which we can discover the balances in foreign banks of Indian nationals? May I know whether any proposal is under consideration for lenient treatment of those who make voluntary disclosures of their foreign exchange reserves even at this stage?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We gave a period after the notification of 25th September, 1958. Within that period anybody who surrendered his account was given very lenient treatment. After that, the question of any such treatment does not arise.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that Shri S. A. Dange has another account in some Czechoslovakian bank?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That does not arise out of the main question.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has got any information, he will pass it on to the Finance Minister.

Free Education for Children of Teachers

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*970. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation to give facilities of free school education to the children of primary and secondary school teachers has been considered by Government by now; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Government agree in principle with the suggestion that has been made, as providing a means of ameliorating the financial condition of the teachers and have commended it to the notice of the State Governments within whose sphere of responsibility its implementation lies. The Government trust that the State Governments will give the matter the consideration that it deserves, in the light of their resources.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any aid has been given to the State Governments to implement this programme as suggested by the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No asistance has been given by the Central Government, but the response from the State Governments has been very encouraging.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many State Governments have approved of this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The conditions vary from State to State. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, education up to the eighth class is free for all children; and the children of non-gazetted employees of the State Government, including teachers of Government and aided schools are allowed half-fee concession in classes ninth to twelfth. In Assam . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may kindly lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think it will be better if I place the full information on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिस तरीके से रेलवे मंत्रालय ने अपने थोड़ा वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को सुविधा देने के लिए उनकी संतानों को नि:शुल्क शिक्षा और वर्दी आदि देने का प्रबन्ध किया है तो उसी प्रकार शिक्षा मंत्रालय अपने जो थोड़ा वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनके बच्चों के लिए स्कूलों और कालिजों में नि:शुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यही मशविरा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दिया गया है कि जो अध्यापकों के बच्चे हैं उन सब को नि:शुल्क शिक्षा मिल सके। हम ने कहा कि हाई स्कूल तक कोई फीस न ली जाय और बाकी आगे की जो युनिवरसिटी की तालीम है कम से कम जो लड़के फर्स्ट क्लास निकलते हैं उनको नि:शुल्क शिक्षा दी जाय ।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have sought financial assistance from the Central Government, to extend free educational facilities for the sons of the NGO's and school teachers, studying in the secondary stage?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, the Andhra Pradesh Government have already written to us that they do not have adequate financial resources. I am not sure whether they have asked for any assistance.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether if the State Government do ask the Centre for such help, the Centre will be prepared to give aid to them, because many of the State Governments find it very difficult to implement this scheme.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is not a very difficult thing. As I said, the response from the State Governments on the whole has been very encouraging, and we are pursuing the matter with the State Governments.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether Government have studied the financial aspect of this question, and if so, the total expenditure involved if the suggestion were to be implemented?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The financial aspects also will be considered in due course of time.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any scheme on the lines of these recommendations is contemplated for inclusion in the Third Plan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This will be continued in the Third Five Year Plan, that is, these proposals will be continued in the Third Plan.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether in addition to these facilities given to the students, these students are entitled for the scholarships also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is proposal in the Third Plan to take care of deserving students who cannot prosecute their studies in higher educational institutions on account of poverty. How much the exact amount will be will be known after the Third Plan has been finalised.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether Government have come to any decision with regard to the implementation of this scheme in the Union Territories?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Government have written to the Administrations of the Union Territories.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि जहां पर फ्री प्राइमरी एजुकेशन है यह तो ठीक है कि वहां पर फीस तो नहीं ली जाती है लेकिन वहां टीचर्स लोग इस तरह की एग्जामिनेशन फीस वसूल करते हैं जो कि फीस से ज्यादा पड़ जाती है और गरीब लड़के दे नहीं पाते हैं तो सरकार क्या इस बारे में सोचेगी कि उन को पूरा फ्री रहे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आप की निगाह में कोई ऐसा उदाहरण आया हो तो आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में मशविरा दे दीजिये ।

लोक सहायक सेना

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*६७१. **श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :**
श्री पद्म देव :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री पांगरकर :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २७ अप्रैल, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सहायक सेना के पुनर्गठन की योजना स्वीकार कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). The examination of the reorganisation scheme has now been completed. It is expected that final decisions will be taken without delay. Under the revised scheme, it is proposed to increase both the number of camps and the duration of training in the camps in border areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how far the Committee has recommended the extension in the duration of the camps?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The proposals are that the camps in the border areas should be extended from 30 to 60 days, while the camps that are not on the border areas will be on the same plan as now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what proportion it is decided to increase the strength of the Lok Sahayak Sena?

Shri Krishna Menon: There will be 11 training teams in camps in the border areas, and 18 for the non-border areas. It is a shift of emphasis to the border areas. This will account for 33 camps in the border areas and 108 camps in the other areas, which again is a shift of emphasis.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether there is no risk of duplication of the work of the NCC, the Lok Sahayak Sena and the National Discipline Scheme? Instetd of confusing the public with so many labels, can we not have one organisation, say, the Lok Sahayak Sena, with the Boys' Wing operating in the schools, the Students' Wing in the colleges and the universities, and the Civilians' Wing for the others?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is a suggestion for action. In any case, the methods of training, the purposes etc. are all different.

They are governed by the Acts of Parliament.

Shri Vishwanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is proposed to have any follow-up programme for the trainees in the Lok Sahayak Sena, after their training is over?

Shri Krishna Menon: Not at present. They have obligations of service.

With the resources available, it would not be possible to call these people for training year after year. If the resources in the country improve, that would be considered at that time.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any unit of the Lok Sahayak Sena has been formed in Spiti and Lahaul districts of Punjab, and if not, whether there is any proposal to form any there?

Shri Krishna Menon: The 11 training teams of the border areas will be in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, West Bengal and U.P.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What about the particular areas which I mentioned? My information is that Lok Sahayak Sena is not being established due to the lack of a number of villages with dense population. May I know whether there is any proposal to form a unit even if the population is not so dense there and the number may be smaller?

Shri Krishna Menon: If we shift from any of these places already sanctioned, then, it would be at the expense of the place where they want it, because there is a limit to the maximum that we can do within the resources available. The people of these areas will go to the other camps. The camps are not for the local people; the camps are for the area.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know how the people will be enabled to go to these camps, because it takes about ten to fifteen days to reach the nearest centre? Therefore, I think that if the hon. Minister is particular about the border areas, something should be done to open a unit and give them a facility to participate in such Sena?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no question of 'if'. There may be an 'if' in the hon. Member's mind, not in ours. We shall contact the State Government . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know about the particular district.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is a big district.

Mr. Speaker: A district is always in a State.

Shri Krishna Menon: Quite so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that they will be in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and so on. This district must be in one or the other of those States.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is the northernmost district of the Punjab. It is about 6000 square miles in all, and the population is only about 25,000. May I know whether there is any proposal to open a unit there?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that on account of the vastness of the area and being a border land, it will be desirable, notwithstanding the fact that the people are not able to finance it, that a special centre may be opened. It is a suggestion for action which the hon. Minister will consider.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any proposal to establish an auxiliary army force in these border areas and leave them with some fire-arms permanently so that they may always remain under the discipline of the Army and safeguard the country?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no such proposal, but in certain border areas, the police are trained with the Army. With improvement in this Lok Sahayak Sena training and the backlog of the Territorial Army or its expansion within the limits of the budgetary resources, the border areas will receive priority.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक साल में इस योजना में कितना खर्च होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: How much has been spent during the past year on this scheme?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have got figures of the past year. The entire expenditure on the Lok Sahayak Sena is met from Defence Service estimates. The total annual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1·2 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that some of the State Governments are not showing any interest in this scheme?

Shri Krishna Menon: We have not got much difficulty with regard to the Lok Sahayak Sena; there may be difficulty in some other matters.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: No explanation has been given why the Ministry took so much time in arriving at a decision about this reorganisation machinery. It has been under consideration for a long time.

Shri Krishna Menon: No programme of the Lok Sahayak Sena has been stopped on account of this. What we have done is to intensify the training in the border areas. As a consequence, of course, there is a curtailment of the number of teams and camps, because the same money must be spread over. The reason for the delay is the difficulty in finding the officers to do this. It will be done by trained officers of the regular Army. It is a heavy commitment. To find the training strength takes time.

Shri Basappa *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Mysore is not a border area.

Shri Basappa: Camps are being held in other parts of the country also. I want to know if the numbers allotted to each camp are filled up?

Shri Krishna Menon: In the five years for the Lok Sahayak Sena, there is a backlog of 30,000. The target was 5,00,000, out of which 4,70,000 have been trained already, so that a backlog of 30,000 remains.

Central Zonal Council

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*972. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Central Zonal Council has not met; and

(b) what are the reasons for not holding a meeting for such a long time?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The last meeting of the Central Zonal Council was held on 28th August, 1960.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that the Committee appointed by the Central Zonal Council to decide the distribution of Rihand power failed to achieve agreement? If so, what further steps are contemplated by the Central Zonal Council to ensure that Madhya Pradesh gets its due share of supply of power from the Rihand Power Project?

Shri G. B. Pant: Both States have agreed that the original agreement should be respected and adhered to.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: How does this question arise? The hon. Member complained that it has not met for a long time. The hon. Minister said that it met only a few days ago.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Council did not meet for two years just because they could not arrive at a decision regarding this point. It has met now.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to know what is the cause of the delay in meeting?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It has been announced that the U.P. Government will honour its past commitments regarding Rihand power distribution. Does it mean that the draft agreement between the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the erstwhile States of Rewa and Vindhya Pradesh will be executed?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Zonal Council which met on 28th August decided anything about a Common Reserve Police Force for Madhya Pradesh and U.P., for the whole zone, and whether they also took some steps to clear the dacoit-infested areas of Madhya Pradesh and U.P., the Chambal Valley?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Inspectors-General of the two States are to finalise a scheme and to meet for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Are not the proceedings of these Zonal Council meetings published? I wanted to avoid questions regarding details about this.

Shri G. B. Pant: They appear in the papers. I do not know whether they are published otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: I believe the hon. Minister presides over these Zonal Councils. Therefore, these questions are allowed. Why not all the proceedings be made available frm time to time to hon. Members? My only concern is to avoid as much as possible the time of the House being taken up in such details, and make the information available to hon. Members in some other way.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sometimes it may be easier for hon. Members to hear it than to look at it.

Shri Ranga: We would like that to be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to give the trouble of answering such details to the hon. Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not mind that trouble.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister said that the Central Zonal Council met on the 28th August, May I know when was the previous meeting held and what was the time between the last two meetings?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the meeting before this was held in June, 1958.

Special Reorganisation Unit

*973. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Special Reorganisation Unit Division has been reorganised and strengthened during the year and any special instructions issued for its plan and programme;

(b) what is the nature of reoganisation and programme of work; and

(c) what Ministries or Departments have been examined and assisted during 1960 and with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha). (a) and (b). The strength of the Special Reorganisation Unit was increased towards the end of 1959 with a view to completion of work studies of all the Ministries of Government of India and important Attached and Subordinate Offices in a period of three years. The staff was given a training of three months before being appointed. The methods of work of the Unit were reoriented in December, 1956 and they are being continued after the strength of the Unit was increased. It will be appreciated that the methods of work cannot be static and continue to evolve as assignments are taken up.

(c) A list of the Department|Organisations included in the work study programme of the Special Reorganisation Unit for the year 1960-61 and a statement showing the up-to-date progress are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 53].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that the Organisation and Methods Division has also been placed under the same officer who is controlling this unit? If so, what are the reasons for it, and how the work is allotted between this unit and the O. & M. Division, the work being of the same nature?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Special Reorganisation Unit has been reoriented since 1956 and this intensifies the work being taken by the Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not even half the question has been answered.

Mr. Speaker: If the question is so long, what can be done? The hon. Member will always cut his question to three pieces and ask one by one.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is only this much, whether the O. & M. Division has also been placed under the charge of the same officer and how the work is allotted between this unit and the O. & M. Division, the nature of the work being the same.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Organisation and Methods aspect is constantly examined in every Ministry. It is doing its work. There is a cell everywhere. The Special Reorganisation Unit is in the Finance Ministry. At the same time, in the Cabinet there is also this general supervision unit. That is also put under the same officer. But the two units go on working and supplementing each other. There is no contradiction between them, no overlapping either.

Shri Tyagi: Have the recommendations of this organisation been brought into effect; and, if so, with how much economy?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They have been brought into effect and they have made a total possibility of saving of Rs. 55·90 lakhs and the additional savings by effecting economy in staff to the extent of Rs. 98·54 lakhs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it that no annual report of this unit is published and placed on the Table of the House as is done in the case of the O. & M. Division? Will it be done now?

Shri Morarji Desai: It will be considered.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know the number of officers from the different Ministries who have taken the benefits of the training courses?

Mr. Speaker: How many officers have had the benefit of these training courses?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are 4 types of training which is being given under this. There is the advanced course for senior officers, the junior course for section officers, the course for senior management level among executive officers, and a short course for the probationers. Under the officers courses, 106 officers have been trained.

Defence Purchase Mission

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*974. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Halder:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Purchase Mission of the Ministry of Defence left on the 20th May, 1960 for the U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the purpose and result of the tour of the Mission?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation was sent to the United States of America to complete with speed the necessary arrangements for the purchase and despatch of some additional transport aircraft and spare equipment required for the Indian Air Force. On their way back, the Members of the delegation made a brief stay in the United Kingdom to acquaint themselves with matters of interest to our Defence Organisation. They were also able to engage in useful discussion relating to certain important manufacturing projects. The visit, apart from the contacts made or maintained, will be of assistance in some of our production problems. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know if any purchase made; and, if so, from what country?

Shri Krishna Menon: The purchases were of 'Fairchild Packets' which are transport aeroplanes, from the United States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what kind of consultations were held by this mission with regard to the production of planes in our country and with whom.

Shri Krishna Menon: We have various production projects. In the United Kingdom, for example, there are the Rolls Royce engines on which negotiations were continually being made with regard to progressive developments. And since this comparatively high-level Delegation was coming back to the United States that way, it was economical for them to stay there and deal with these affairs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that production of defence stores has considerably increased in our country in the Ordnance Factories and other establishments, I would like to know whether our dependence on foreign countries in the matter of production has decreased; and, if so, to what extent.

Shri Krishna Menon: It has decreased so far as the bulk products are concerned. Naturally, when production goes up, essential parts that have been imported from abroad will go up on another side.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether that Mission has seen some jet aeroplanes and have made some deals with those countries regarding the purchase of aircraft?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether any purchases were made in the U.K.; and if so, what are the items purchased?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since our production is increasing and we are importing certain spare parts, what steps have been taken to manufactuure those spare parts? Is there any programme for that?

Shri Krishna Menon: Whatever can be manufactured in this country within the limit of our resources and our skill is being done; and nothing that can be manufactured is sought to be imported.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister in reply to my supplementary question said that no purchases were made in the U.K. You know we are now in the days of effecting economics in the various departments of Government. Here is a mission, which is a rather costly one, going to the U.K. even though there were no purchases.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not allowed to make a speech here.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, what is the meaning of all this?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the use of a mission going to the U.K. when there was no purchases to be made?

Shri Krishna Menon: I explained that....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that they went primarily to the United States; and on their return, because we have got some contracts with Rolls Royce and some others, they took advantage of that and wanted to establish some more contacts etc. The hon. Member must have been following the questions and answers in the House.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I have been doing that, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of that he puts this question; I am not going to allow it.

Mobile Police Patrols

*976. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of the mobile police patrols which keep on moving all the 24 hours of the day in Delhi is to be augmented;

(b) the reasons for the same;

(c) the total amount being spent on these patrols at present;

(d) the total amount to be incurred after augmenting the patrols; and

(e) the success achieved by these mobile police patrols?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

(c) Rs. 1,70,000 per year approximately.

(e) A total number of 7168 calls were received by these patrols since their inception and were promptly attended to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have Government come to know that there has been no effective improvemsnt in the law and order situation even since this mobile police patrol was constituted? If not, what other action are they going to take?

Shri G. B. Pant: I believe there has been some improvement. The question of the hon. Member itself, when he wants to know whether the number of the mobile police patrols is going to be augmented, indicates in a way that the hon. Member thought that they have been somewhat useful.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to know, one the strength of statistics, say, for the last month, or the month

before that or the month before that month, whether there has been any effective work done by these mobile police patrols. Has the Government any report?

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the figures are concerned, they are the result of what the male factors and not what the mobile bands do. But, so far as I am aware, there has been some improvement. The population of Delhi is increasing every day and we have to take account of the circumstances in which the police has to function.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that in 3 months there have been 14 murders and there is a general increase of crime in Delhi? What positive steps have been taken, apart from this mobile police patrolling, to check this?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know whether there has been any increase in crime. I do not quite accept that statement. But the police are vigilant and some other steps are being taken so that the Superintendent of Police may go in the night and see how the patrols and otheres are functioning and also visit the police stations to see if everything is going on well.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know what additional measures are being taken. The Hon. Minister said that the Police Superintendent himself goes out at night.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: How many mobile patrols are operating in Delhi? Are they all equipped with wireless vans which communicate with the Central Control Room?

Shri G. B. Pant: I assume that they are but I am not in a position to make a definite statement.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, 982 is an important question—Unidentified plane over Indian territory near Goa. I request it may be replied to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister is willing that question may be answered.

गोआ के निकट भारतीय क्षेत्र पर अज्ञात विमान

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*९८२. { **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :**
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि जून, १९६० के अन्तिम सप्ताह में गोआ के निकट भारतीय क्षेत्र पर एक अज्ञात विमान उड़ता हुआ देखा गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले भी चार बार ऐसे विमान भारतीय क्षेत्र पर उड़ते हुए देखे गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सावधानी के तौर पर क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such planes have been seen flying over Indian territory since the third week of January, 1960.

(c) Such measures as are possible are taken and vigilance is maintained. It is not in the public interest to state the measures adopted or contemplated.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fire in the Survey of India, Dehra Dun

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S.N.Q. No. 9. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. C. Majhi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to inquire into the fires in the

Survey of India, Dehra Dun has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the chief features of that report; and

(c) whether the Committee has recommended that those arsons were caused to hide account discrepancies?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 54]

(c) The Committee came to the conclusion that the fires were not due to electrical short circuiting, or auto-combustion or other accidental causes. There is thus a presumption of arson, but this can be known definitely only when the Police have submitted their report.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: By what time is the final report of the police expected?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot say when the police will submit the report. We have asked for the report as soon as possible.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the estimated value of the photographic equipment and survey instruments which have been lost in these two fires?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The items affected were mainly papers, stationery article, office furniture, paper plates, printing paper, etc. and the book value of the total loss is Rs. 5.67 lakhs including the value of the building and the electrical installations. This valuation does not take into account the depreciation.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि आज से चार वर्ष पहले, सन् १९५६ में यू० पी० के अकाउंटेंट जनरल ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया था कि वहां के स्टोर्स विभाग में बड़ी गड़बड़ी है ? क्या आप के खयाल में तब से कोई कार्रवाई की गई या रोक थाम की गई ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member has given me information and I shall certainly follow it up.

Shri S. C. Mamanta: How many employees had already been suspended? It is also a fact that some who were not in charge of that department had been suspended?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A departmental enquiry was held and eight members of the staff have been placed under suspension pending completion of investigations into the cause of the two fires.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From the statement I find that the existing fire arrangements are of little value and that the security guards are physically unfit—that is the finding of the committee. Considering the fact that this office contains such valuable documents, how this not discovered before or not known to the Government before?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Government certainly did not know all this before. If they had known these things would not have taken place. Steps are being taken as soon as these matters are discovered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that after the second fire military guard was posted? May I know why, after the first fire, it was not posted?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The first fire took place on the 6th of June and it was probably not certain whether it was an accident or not. But when on the 10th of June there was another fire, the possibility of accident was ruled out and necessary steps were taken.

Shri Kamal Singh: It is mentioned here in the statement that the stores have been kept in a haphazard manner and the persons in charge of

stores were not very adept in keeping the papers and documents. In view of the fact that this building has been in existence for a long time and the stores have been kept there, since probably, 1920, how is it that it came to the notice of the Government for the first time now that the papers were kept in this manner? Why were not timely steps taken to keep them in a proper manner?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot answer for what happened 20 years ago. As soon as this was brought to our notice, two enquiries have already been held since the fire took place. There was a departmental enquiry by the Surveyor General and I appointed a special committee consisting of the Joint Secretary in my Ministry, the Fire Adviser to the Defence Ministry, the Executive Engineer of Dehra Dun division and a representative of the Chief Inspector of Explosives of India to go into the whole question. Further, we have also taken action to appoint a review committee to go into the whole matter and for this we have asked for help under the Colombo Plan for the service of the Director General of Ordnance Surveys of the United Kingdom.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any discrepancy in accounts was detected either before or after the two fires and if so what is the amount of discrepancy so detected?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The court of enquiry set up by the Surveyor General establishes that there was unaccounted excess of various types of paper but the exact amount cannot be given since the paper has been burnt.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: From the recommendations of the committee it appears that many of the members of the security guard are physically unfit. May I know what is the number of the guards and how man of them are physically unfit?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I ask for notice to answer that question. We have asked for the proper medical examination of every one of the guards. Four of them are undergoing a course of training at the Fire Fighting Training Centre of the Ministry of Defence.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : ८ अगस्त को इसी सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि इन दो अग्निकांडों से ५ लाख ६७ हजार रु० का नुक्सान हुआ है । लेकिन बहुत से लोगों का अनुमान है कि नुक्सान इस से कहीं ज्यादा हुआ । कुछ लोगों का अनुमान है कि १ करोड़ का नुक्सान है, जिस में १८ लाख रु० के आप्टिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स ही थे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई छान-बीन की गई है कि कितना नुक्सान इस में हुआ है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know where the hon. Member got the figure of a crore. I have certainly not received it from the committee. The figure that has been given to me is that the total loss is Rs. 5.67 lakhs according to the book value. I think the real value will be much less because a good deal of the photographic plates were out of date and therefore, if depreciation is allowed on them, the amount will be less than the amount I have given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is stock-taking every year and whether it is a fact that at the last stock-taking severe discrepancies were found and this fire was meant to square it up?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered that. I have said that the Surveyor General had established that there was unaccounted excess. That was as a result of stock-taking.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that tanks which are part and parcel of the fire fighting equipment were not repaired for a long time and the CPWD was delaying it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are sometimes delays. But now, as I

have said, we are taking action and four water tanks of 15000 gallons capacity and two water tanks of 10000 gallons capacity are going to be constructed in 17 Eastern Canal Road. I have taken up with the CPWD the general question of expediting the construction programme of the Survey of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raw Materials for Rourkela

*975. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production is hampered in Rourkela Steel Plant for want of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this handicap?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Production has not suffered on account of raw materials except that lately there has been some paucity of coking coal and the coke oven batteries were not working to their optimum capacity. Every effort is being made to build up sufficient stocks of coal and ensure continuous flow of iron ore.

I.A.F. Liberator Plane

*977. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. Liberator plane located 100 fishermen in 23 canoes helplessly drifting in the sea off Rameshwaram island in the third week of May last;

(b) what steps were taken to rescue them; and

(c) how many were rescued?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft sent the position of the drifting canoes, on wireless, to the Directorate of Fisheries, Madras, who made rescue arrangements.

(c) All, numbering about 106.

Lapse of Life Insurance Policies

*978. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Life Insurance policies booked by the L.I.C. since 1956 have lapsed;

(b) if so, the percentage of policies lapsed;

(c) the causes thereof; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Churcha and Kotma Mines

*979. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project reports regarding the Churcha and Kotma Coal Mines have been considered by the National Coal Development Corporation;

(b) whether these have been accepted by Government; and

(c) what is the total estimated cost of expenditure on these projects?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The project report for Churcha awaits the completion of detailed prospecting in the area.

The National Coal Development Corporation have decided not to go forward with the Kotma project as the coal would be of inferior quality (Grade II) and the demand for it may not be sufficient. The matter will be

considered again if further drilling in the area reveals the existence of coal of better quality.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पाक-राजस्थान सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार

*९८०. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या वित्त मंत्री ८ सितम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पाकिस्तान-राजस्थान सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले व्यक्तियों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : महोदय, जिन लोगों पर चोरी-छिपे व्यापार करने का सन्देह है उन के नामों की सूची को सभा की मेज पर रखने में जनता का लाभ न होगा ।

Examination Reform at Secondary Stage

*981. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Examination Unit set up by the All India Council for Secondary Education has formulated any plan and programme for the promotion of Examination Reform;

(b) if so, its important features; and

(c) the extent to which various authorities in the State have implemented the reforms suggested by the Unit?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A ten year programme had been drawn up for bringing about a reform in the system of examination.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 55].

(c) Some States have already established Research Bureaux and necessary action by others is being taken.

Post-Matric Scholarships to S.T. Students in Himachal Pradesh

*983. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information that only some students of scheduled tribes in Himachal Pradesh and not all have been awarded post-matric scholarships in 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Scholarships were awarded to all Scheduled Tribes candidates *whose applications were complete.*

(b) Does not arise.

Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi

*984. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how is the Deshbandhu College (Delhi) Fund Endowment administered;

(b) the value of the land with structures situated at Kalkaji, Delhi (Block F—Kalkaji) containing by admeasurement 558 acres of land which is endowed property;

(c) whether the endowment is yielding profits after disbursing expenditure on beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) By a Board of Administration.

(b) The value is not known to Government. The land comprises an area of about 17·47 acres and not 558 acres.

(c) The endowment is not yielding any profits.

(d) Does not arise.

हैलीकोप्टरों की खरीद

*९८५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं के प्रयोग के लिये कुछ हैलीकोप्टर खरीदने के बारे में कुछ समय से रूस की सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बातचीत का क्या परिणाम हुआ; और

(ग) रूस से किस टाइप के कितने हैलीकोप्टर किस दर पर खरीदे जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) से (ग). कुछ बातचीत चल रही है, और आशा है उसका परिणाम शीघ्र ही निकलेगा ।

Christian Missionaries

*986. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Christian Missionaries have started their propaganda amongst the newly entered Tibetan refugees; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such activities?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There have been reports of some missionary activities outside the camps.

(b) Religious propaganda is not permitted within authorised refugee camps.

कोरबा तापीय संयंत्र के लिये कोयला

*९८७. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरबा तापीय संयंत्र को कोरिया-कुरासिया कोयला-खानों से कोयला भेजने के लिये पिछले दिनों संघ सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् बोर्ड को किस मूल्य पर कोयला देने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड (State Electricity Board) तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच हुई बातचीत के दौरान कोरबा के कोयले के लिये दी जाने वाली कीमतों के निर्णय का एक अस्थायी आधार मंजूर किया गया । इस की अभी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पुष्टि की जानी है ।

(ख) इस मौके पर प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Foreigners in Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

*988. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 198 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of foreigners employed by contractors at the Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants; and

(b) the number of foreign technicians, whether employed directly by Hindustan Steel or by contractors, who have been replaced by Indians at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur respectively?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 56].

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes Students

*989. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government have brought any difficulties to the notice of the Government of India in regard to the award of post-Matric scholarships to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students after the decentralisation of the scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature of such difficulties?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Initially there were some difficulties as the State Governments feared that they would not be able to award scholarships to all eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

Ex-servicemen's Cooperative Society, Saugor

*990. **Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a registered Ex-Servicemen's Cooperative Society in Saugor has requested the Government to grant the lease of about 300 acres of uncultivated land lying useless in the cantonment area at Saugor; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Society is, however, not yet registered.

(b) Land measuring 236.41 acres was temporarily surplus to military requirements and is cultivable. The Military Farms Department, which has been recently reorganised, have plans for cultivation of this and similar land. They are examining the matter. Only in case they decide not to utilise this land, can allotment to the Society be even considered.

ईंधन की कमी

*९९१. **श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या **इस्पात, खान, और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि ईंधन की कमी प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में स्वावलम्बी बनने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ईंधन में अधिकतर कोयला और तेल सम्मिलित होते है, जिसमें से कोयले की स्पलाई देश में व्यवसायिक शक्ति (commercial energy) की लगभग ८३ प्रतिशत जरूरत को पूरा करती है। कोयले का उत्पादन लगभग इसकी बढ़ती हुई माँग के साथ बढ़ रहा है। जहाँ तक तेल और पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का सवाल है, देश में इनकी कमी है परन्तु यह कमी आयात द्वारा पूरी की जाती है ।

(ख) सरकार की विभिन्न पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं का मकसद आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करना है। इसीलिये उद्देश्य ऐसे निश्चित किये जाते हैं कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, अनुमानित जरूरतें स्वशी उत्पादन द्वारा पूरी की जा सकें।

Ferrous Scrap Export Policy

*992. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented that the half-yearly Ferrous Scrap Export Policy precludes the export trade from negotiating long term contracts with foreign buyers depriving a possible price advantage on exports as well as causes periodic unsettlement in the domestic scrap trade; and

(b) whether the Government intend to issue in the future long term Ferrous Scrap Export Policy to the possible advantage of country's foreign exchange earnings from scrap export as well as to add to the stability of domestic scrap trade?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and

(b). Certain representations on the subject have been received and are under consideration. A Committee is being constituted to go into the whole question, including availability of various kinds of scrap, the requirements of users in the country, the system of distribution, the availability for export, the manner of export etc.

Deposit Insurance Scheme

*993. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for introduction in India of 'deposit insurance scheme' is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in regard thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The question of formulating a scheme of insurance of bank deposits is under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Police Officials in Delhi

*994. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that gambling dens are very popular in Delhi due to the assistance of police officials as alleged in the 'Times of India', Delhi, of the 8th August, 1960;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry committee will be formed to find out the truth; and

(c) whether it is a fact that police officials paid large sums to senior officials to be posted to certain areas in Delhi?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a). No.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) No.

Civilian Employees in Defence Services

*995. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1694 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state whether the disparity between the industrial and non-industrial civilian employees in the Defence Services in the matter of leave and holidays has since been removed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There is now no disparity between industrial and non-industrial civilian employees employed in non-Industrial Defence establishments in the matter of holidays. As regards Industrial establishments, the matter is still under consideration. The recommendations of the Central Pay Commission in regard to leave entitlement of industrial and non-industrial staff are under examination in the Ministry of Finance.

Legal Aid to Poor

*996. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on the 29th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for providing free legal aid to the poor in the country has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The model scheme for legal aid to the poor was prepared for the guidance of the State Governments, who are primarily concerned with its implementation, and was discussed in the Conference of Law Ministers held recently. The scheme is under further consideration in the light of those discussions.

Korba Coal Fields

*997. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1093 on the 24th March, 1960 and state whether any decision has been taken on the report of the Soviet Experts for the development of Korba Coal Fields?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Three project reports, namely, those relating to the open-cast mine, the washery and the workshop at Korba, have been accepted by the Corporation. The acceptance of the project reports for the open-cast mine and the workshop is subject to certain conditions. As regards the washery, though the report has been accepted, it has been decided not to implement the project, because it will be uneconomic to do so, having regard to the washability characteristics of the coal and other attendant factors. The project report in respect of the underground mines is still awaited.

गुरुकुलों को अनुदान

*९९८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुरुकुलों को अनुदान देने के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिये केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड द्वारा बनाई गई समिति ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये अनुदान कब दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) किन-किन गुरुकुलों को अनुदान दिये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Granulation Plant in Bhilai

*999. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a granulation plant is being put up in Bhilai to granulate slag for Cement making; and

(b) who is bearing the cost of the granulation plant, the Hindustan Steel Ltd. or the Associated Cement Companies Factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the granulation plant is to be borne by the Hindustan Steel Limited.

Indology Institute

*1000. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish an Indology Institute has since been finalized;

(b) if so, whether the plan and estimate of the Institute have been prepared; and

(c) whether the construction of the Institute building has started?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The first step for the establishment of the Institute is to train a sufficient number of scholars and for this a beginning has been made. The other points raised in the Question have not yet been taken in hand.

निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अध्यापक का काम करने वाले पुलिस कर्मचारी

*१००१. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निकोबर द्वीप समूह में अपराधों के न होने के कारण पुलिस पदाधिकारी स्कूलों में अध्यापकों का काम करते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे कितने पुलिस पदाधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं । द्वीपों में अपराध बहुत ही कम हैं । कंड्रूल द्वीप में १९५९ में एक नियमित स्कूल खुलने से पहले कुछ पुलिस अधिकारियों ने स्वेच्छा से अपने अवकाश के समय में बच्चों के लिये हिन्दी की कक्षायें चलाई ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Movement of Coal

*1002. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large accumulation of coal at the pit heads lately due to non-availability of wagons;

(b) what steps are being taken to relieve the bottleneck; and

(c) whether any industry has been closed down due to non-availability of coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The pithead stocks at the end of July amounted to 3.56 million tons, against 3.13 million tons in 1959 and 3.36 million tons in 1958. The increase is not significant. Nevertheless efforts are being maintained to increase the availability of wagons for coal loadings.

(c) As far as is known, only two textile mills closed down on account of shortage of coal. Steps were immediately taken by the Coal Controller to rush supplies to these mills under priority.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में घूसखोरी

*१०३३. **श्री नेकराम नेगी :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोकप्रिय सरकार के शासन-काल में हिमाचल प्रदेश में घूसखोरी रोकने के लिये जिला सिमियतां बनाई गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश मे अब भी ऐसी समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक जिले में अब तक कुल कितने घूसखोरी के मामले पकड़े गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं । १९५४ मे इन समितियों को तोड़ दिया गया ।

(ग) बिलासपुर	७
सिरमुर	४
मण्डी	७
चम्बा	६

Night Patrol by Senior Police Officers in Delhi

*1004. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme is being drawn up whereby senior Police Officers including the D.I.G. and S.Ps. will come on night duty by rotation to tone up the Delhi Police Administration;

(b) whether the scheme has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A Gazetted Police Officer, who will be provided with a motor vehicle fitted with wireless, will be on duty every night from 10 p.m. to 6 p.m. He will—

(i) check the night patrol work of lower and upper subordinates and report instances of slackness, laxity, etc. if any, on their part so that delinquents can be punished;

(ii) receive messages regarding major incidents occurring in the city from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. and rush to the scene of incident to ensure that adequate and appropriate police action is being taken. He will also supervise investigation on the spot;

(iii) pay surprise visits to 'Thanas' to ensure that everyone on duty at night is alert and no mal-practices of any kind are being committed; and

(iv) visit the Central Control Room without notice and ensure that everyone "on duty" is present and alert.

Scrap Export

*1005. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the reason for limiting the steel imports under scrap barter to 2|3rds of the F.O.B. earnings of exports?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Scrap available for export consists of several varieties. Some have a ready market while others will be difficult to export on cash basis. To encourage the export of such varieties and at the same time to earn some free foreign exchange, a balance has to be struck and Government have considered that restricting barter to 2|3rds of the quantity exported would best serve the purpose.

Use of Coal

*1006. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of Grade one and selected 'A' and 'B' Grades of coal have been restricted to steel plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the colliery owners have been directed not to sell Grade one and selected 'A' and 'B' Grades of coal to any other body;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the steel plants are not lifting their allotted quotas fixed by the Union Government from collieries in Dhanbad District; and

(d) if so, the reason thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). No.

(d) Does not arise.

General Education Courses

*1007. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be

pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in introduction of the General Education Courses?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

General Education courses have already been introduced in the Universities of Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Baroda, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saugar, Shri Venkateswara, S.N.D.T. Women's, Utkal and Visva-Bharati. The Universities of Madras and Poona have also achieved the objective in a different way. Osmania University has decided to introduce these courses from 1960-61. The remaining universities have either not introduced the courses or have yet to take a final decision in the matter.

Gas Turbine Project

*1608. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 368 on the 24th February, 1960 and state whether the Second Tata Committee have since met and made their final recommendation on the location of the Gas Turbine Project?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Yes, Sir. The final report which has been submitted will be considered by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Committee has recommended that the establishment of a Centre at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the development of gas turbine engines may not be pursued.

दिल्ली में कत्ल और छुरा घोंपने की घटनायें

१८५७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री वासुदेव नायर :
श्री नागी रेड्डी :
श्री वें० प० नायर :
श्री शिवदत्त उपाध्याय ।

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत बारह महीनों में दिल्ली के पुलिस स्टेशनों पर कत्ल और छुरा घोंपने के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ;

(ख) इन में कितने मामलों में अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने मामलों में गिरफ्तारी नहीं की जा सकी ; और

(ग) इन अपराधों के लिये कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, कितने अपराधियों को दंड दिया गया और कितनों को न्यायालयों ने बरी कर दिया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

	कत्ल	छुरा घोंपना (भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा ३०७, ३२४ और ३२६ के अन्तर्गत मामले)
(क) १ अगस्त, १९५९ से ले कर ३१ जुलाई, १९६० तक .	६०	२३८
(ख) (१) गिरफ्तार किये गये अपराधियों के मामलों की संख्या	४६	१९९
(२) जिन मामलों में गिरफ्तारी नहीं की जा सकी उन की संख्या . .	१४	३९
(ग) अपराधियों की संख्या :		
गिरफ्तार किये गये	१०७	३७२
दण्डित	११	३२

बरी किये गये	८	३२
(बरी किये गये नोट—भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा ३२४ न्यायालय की आज्ञा से अभिसंधि है)		
जिन व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चल रहा है	४७	१३४
जिन व्यक्तियों के मामलों की छानबीन हो रही है	४१	१०४

Export of Coal to Pakistan

1858. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal despatched to Pakistan during the first half of the year 1960; and

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period of the year 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A quantity of 527,781 tons was despatched to Pakistan during the first half of 1960 as against 472,106 tons during the corresponding period in 1959.

Export of Coal

1859. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal exported during the first half of the year 1960 month-wise; and

(b) how does it compare with the exports during the corresponding period of the year 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The quantity of coal exported month-wise during the first half of 1959 and 1960 is given below:

Month	Quantity of Coal exported (in Tons) 1959	1960
January	143,790	128,196
February	123,665	137,292
March	138,848	109,395
April	143,255	106,457
May	103,494	167,723
June	103,401	87,463£
TOTAL	756,453	636,526

£Provisional

Murder by Army Sepoy at Jorhat

1860. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in Assam Tribune (Gauhati) dated the 6th June, 1960 that an Army sepoy killed a Havildar clerk at Jorhat Air Dropping Station on 5th June, 1960; and

(b) the result of investigation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been held on this case and its proceedings are under examination by the Army authorities.

Production in Steel Plants

1861. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of steel and pig iron produced in Rourkela, Bhilai

and Durgapur and exported so far to foreign countries;

(b) the names of the importing countries; and

(c) the amount earned thereby?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 57.]

Legal Aid to S.C. and S.T. in Bihar

1862. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilised by the State Government of Bihar in 1959 out of the money allocated for providing legal aid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the procedure followed for providing legal aid?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The information which is available only for financial years, and not for calendar years, is as follows:—

Year	Category of Backward Classes	Amount Utilised (Rs.)
1958-59 .	Schduled Tribes .	There was no scheme
	Scheduled Castes .	8,445
1959-60 .	Scheduled Tribes .	27,200
	Scheduled Castes .	22,500

(b) A statement detailing the procedure is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No.58.]

Departmental Promotion Committees in Himachal Pradesh

1863. Shri S. N. Ramaul:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are various Departmental Promotion Committees in Himachal Pradesh to decide promotion cases as well as to review cases of employees to determine their continuance or otherwise beyond the age of 55 years;

(b) whether there are any such Departmental Promotion Committees which have officers of the same Department as members; and

(c) if so, what are those Departments as also the composition of each such committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Departmental Promotion Committees for Class III posts in all the Departments of the Administration have officers of the same department as members. These Committees consist of the Secretary of the Department concerned as Chairman, the Head of the Department and the Head of the office or any other officer of the Department nominated by the Secretary of the Department, as members. Where the Secretary and the Head of the Department happen to be one and the same officer, the Chairman can nominate any other officer as a member of the Committee.

Groundwater Resources in Andhra Pradesh

1864. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey of groundwater resources in Andhra Pradesh has been conducted; and

(b) whether a statement showing the broad features of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A brief summary of the investigations is incorporated in the Annual Reports, copies of which are invariably sent to the Parliament Library,

when published as Records of the Geological Survey of India.

Prospecting of New Minerals

1865. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the opinion of Soviet Geologists Deputation led by the Soviet Minister of Geology and Minerals regarding our prospecting new minerals?

The Minter of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Discussions of only a general nature were held during the visit of the Soviet Minister of Geology and Minerals in March-April, 1960 and no opinion on any specific problem relating to prospecting of new minerals was sought or given.

Film Clubs in Universities

1866. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 699 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in regard to the scheme of setting up film clubs in the universities; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 16 Universities have been finally selected by the University Grants Commission for this purpose.

(b) A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned by them at the rate of Rs. 3,750 for each University for setting up and running the clubs.

Silver Mines

1867. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of silver mines in India;

(b) whether any survey of silver bearing areas in India was conducted during 1959; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There are no mines exclusively worked for silver in India but silver is obtained from the lead and zinc mines of Zawar in Rajasthan, gold mines in Kolar in Mysore and from Hutti mines in Hyderabad.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ancient silver mine at Uchich in Kulu sub-division, Kangra district, Punjab was examined in 1959.

(c) Silver content of the samples collected at Uchich is only 15 to 20 parts per million. Further possibilities are proposed to be explored in the near future.

Library Movement in Punjab

1868. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been given to Punjab Government for encouraging library movement in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) if so, the amount of grant given; and

(c) how the grant has been utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grant of Rs. 2,19,930 was given for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. From the year 1958-59 onwards grants are being sanctioned under four specified groups *viz.*, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, University Education and 'Other Education Schemes' and not scheme by scheme. It is therefore, not possible to indicate separately the grant given for Library Movement for 1958-59 and 1959-60.

(c) The grant has been utilised for the purpose of organising library services in the State.

High Schools in Delhi Rural Areas

1869. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high schools in the rural areas of Delhi;

(b) how many of them are privately run; and

(c) whether Government propose to open more high schools in rural areas of Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) None. The High schools in the rural areas of Delhi have since been converted into Higher Secondary schools.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirements of Delhi including the rural areas are being assessed in connection with the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan.

Grant to Bombay University

1870. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of money proposed to be given as grant to the Bombay University by the University Grants Commission during 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A grant of Rs. 24,82,782—45 nP. was paid to the Bombay University by the University Grant Commission during the financial year 1959-60.

तांबे की खानें

१८७१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **स्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि (उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में) चमोली में पोखारी में कुछ तांबे की खान हैं जो ब्रिटिश सरकार ने बन्द कर दी थीं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार अब उन के विकास के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री० के० डे० मालवीय) : (क) सरकार को विदित है कि पोखारी में तांबे की खानें हैं जो बहुत पहले बन्द हो गई थीं ।

(ख) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग क्षेत्र में धातु की नई धाराओं की मौजूदगी की सम्भावना खोजने के लिये चालू वर्ष (१९६०-६१) में पोखरी, जिला गढ़वाल का विस्तृत मानचित्रण और अनुसधान करने का विचार रखता है । भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा १९५३-५४ में भोखारी की पुरानी तांबों की खानों की, छानबीन आशाजनक नहीं थी क्योंकि यातायात पर बहुत बड़ी धनराशि खर्च करने के इलावा तांबे के भूभडारों में आम तौर पर तांबे की मात्रा (१/२ से १/४ प्रतिशत) बहुत कम थी ।

Arya Higher Secondary School, Lodi Colony, New Delhi

1872. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2704 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the complaint regarding mismanagement and embezzlement of funds of Arya Higher Secondary School, Lodi Colony, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries have revealed various irregularities and some malpractices in the account of the School. Action is now being taken against the school in accordance with the departmental rules.

Service Co-operatives in Cantonment Areas

1873. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2439 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to encourage the setting up of Service Co-operatives in Cantonment areas; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The proposal referred to is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Co-operation.

Stores in C.O.D., Chheoki

1874. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1567 on the 19th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have further considered the findings regarding the recovery of stores from underground in Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). One of the officers has been awarded the severe displeasure of the Chief of the Army Staff for his failure to exercise effective supervision resulting in surpluses, deficiencies or losses in the Depot. Further investigation has been ordered in respect of certain items and the question of taking action against others at fault will be taken up after the investigation report has been received.

The procedure regarding stock verification in Ordnance Depots has also been examined thoroughly and it has been found that the existing instructions on the subject are adequate but the irregularities in this case have resulted because of lapses on the part of certain individuals in not implementing them fully.

Delhi State Central Co-operative Stores

1875. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2438 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in the implementation of suggestions in regard to complaints of irregularities in the accounts of Delhi State Central Co-operative Stores?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The Inquiry Officer suggested the amalgamation of the Delhi State Central Co-operative Stores with the Delhi State Co-operative Federation. In the event of amalgamation not being agreed to, the Inquiry Officer suggested the winding up of both the societies and formation of a third society to run the business of both. The Delhi State Co-operative Federation did not agree to amalgamation with the Delhi State Central Co-operative Stores. The amalgamation is not, therefore, possible. Both these societies have since made efforts to put their affairs in order and have shown improvement. The Delhi Administration do not, therefore, propose to wind them up at present.

Financial Resources of Delhi Municipal Corporation

1876. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1658 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Special Officer appointed to assess the financial resources of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the final decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Final decision is expected to be taken in the course of the next few days.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

१८७७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के ग्रेड ४ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण, विभागीय सीमित योग्यता परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण और वास्तव में काम कर रहे अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के लिये क्रमानुसार ५०, २५ और २५ प्रतिशत कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के ४६ पदों में काम कर रहे हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को २५ प्रतिशत कोटा भी नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के बारे में भिन्न प्रणाली अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) वर्तमान में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के ग्रेड ४ में स्थायी पदों के ५० प्रतिशत पदों पर नियुक्ति बाहरी भरती द्वारा ली जाती है । इस ग्रेड में बाकी सब पदों पर नियुक्ति विभागीय तरक्की द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में शामिल रेग्यूलर असिस्टेंटों के पदों की भांति नहीं हैं । किन्तु ये पद मंत्रालय आदि में हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये बनाये गये । संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सलाह से यह निर्णय किया गया कि सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट सर्विस स्कीम में भाग लेने वाले मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में इन पदों पर सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट क्लेरिकल सर्विस के उन उपयुक्त अपर डिवीजन/लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को नियुक्त किया जाये, जो आयोग द्वारा इस उद्देश्य से ली गई विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हों । जून, १९५९ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ऐसी विभागीय परीक्षा लिये जाने से पहले, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों आदि में हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले अपर डिवीजन/लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की नियुक्ति अथवा तबादले आदि द्वारा विशुद्ध अस्थायी रूप से काम चलाने के लिये आज्ञा दी गई थी । अतः उपरोक्त परीक्षा में सफल व्यक्तियों के मिलने पर पहले से नियुक्त असफल व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर सफल व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति के आदेश जारी किये गये । इस विचार से, अनक्वालीफाईड (Unqualified) व्यक्तियों के लिये इन पदों में से कोई अलग कोटा देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Junior Technical Schools in Orissa

1878. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has come from the Orissa Government for setting up of junior technical schools in Orissa in 1960-61 period; and

(b) if so, for how many schools the proposal has come?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Backward Classes in Orissa

1879. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of money which was allotted

to Orissa in 1969-60 for welfare of backward classes had not been utilised fully;

(b) if so, what amount was utilised;

(c) whether any aid was given to non-official organisations from this allocation; and

(d) if so, how much and the names of the non-official organisations which received such aids?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Rs. 75.89 lakhs under the State Plan Schemes and Rs. 73.20 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

(c) Yes, Sir, under the State Plan schemes.

(d) Rs. 3.22 lakhs. The names of all the organisations assisted are not available with the Government of India.

Iron Ore for Durgapur

1880. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bolani Ores Private Ltd. has supplied iron ore to Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, what quantity has been supplied so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,94,453.5 Metric Tonnes, upto 15th August, 1960.

नौ-सेना अधिकारियों तथा नाविकों का प्रशिक्षण

१८८१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने नौसेना के अधिकारियों तथा नाविकों के आरम्भिक तथा उच्च प्रशिक्षण के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया है;

(ख) प्रतिरक्षण केन्द्रों में लिये जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों की आयु तथा योग्यतायें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इंस्ट्रक्टर विदेशी हैं या भारतीय और यदि दोनों हैं, तो उन में कितने विदेशी हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) नौसेना के अधिकारियों और नाविकों के प्रारम्भिक तथा उच्च प्रशिक्षण के शिये भारत में कोचीन, लोनावला, मार्वे (बम्बई के पास), जामनगर तथा विशाखापटनम् नामक स्थानों पर नौसेना प्रशिक्षण सिब्-बन्दियां चलाई गई हैं । व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण नौसेना के जहाजों पर दिया जाता है । अधिकारी तथा नाविक कुछ विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षण कोर्सों के लिये यू० के० भी भेजे जाते हैं, जिन के लिये भारत में सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५९]

(ग) सब भारतीय हैं ।

Lead ore Deposits in Bastar District

1882. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether extensive deposits of lead-silver ore have been discovered near Dantewada in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether intensive prospecting operations have been undertaken to prove the commercial potentialities of the deposit; and

(c) what is the grade of the ore which has been discovered?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Goondaism in Delhi

1883. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government during the last 3 months to liquidate Goondaism in Delhi;

(b) how has the number of registered Goondas who are on the register of Police and who indulge in criminal intimidation and assault and other violent acts against women and property in Delhi increased from year to year since 1955; and

(c) how many goondas were arrested during the last 3 months and how they have been dealt with?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) "Goondaism" is rather a vague expression. The police are maintaining constant vigilance and organise patrolling day and night on foot, cycles and in mobile vans.

(b) The Police maintain registers of bad characters, who include professional and habitual criminals.

Year	Number of bad-characters on roll.
1955 . .	1045
1956 . .	1101
1957 . .	1260
1958 . .	1362
1959 . .	1450
1960 . .	1482
(upto 31-7-60) .	

(c) 69 bad-characters were arrested from 1st May to 31st July, 1960. The details are as follows:—

Offences under which arrests made	No. of persons arrested	Sent-up.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Under trial	Under Investigation
Cambling Act. .	15	15	14		1	
Excise Act.	13	8	1		7	5
Opium Act.	12	12	2		10	
Arms Act.	7	7			7	
34 Police Act. .	2	2	2			
107/151 Cr. P.C	16	16		1	15	
110 Cr. P.C .	4	4	..	..	4	
TOTAL. .	69	64	19	1	44	5

दिल्ली में आत्म हत्या की घटनायें

१८८४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में आत्महत्या करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या १९५८-५९ की अपेक्षा १९५९-६० में बढ़ गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संख्या बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली में १९५९-६० में ११० व्यक्तियों ने आत्महत्या की जबकि १९५८-५९ में १०१ व्यक्तियों ने आत्महत्या

की थी । इस मामूली सी वृद्धि से कोई विशेष कारण नहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली में बाल-गृह

१८८५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बाल-गृह स्थापित करने के लिये द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) आजकल कितने बाल-गृह चल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) ये बाल-गृह किस प्रकार के हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) चार ।

(ग) इन संस्थाओं में से एक पुनरर्पण गृह है जिस में विचाराधीन मामलों वाले बच्चों को अस्थायी अभिरक्षण में रखा जाता है । दूसरी तीन संस्थायें किशोर अपराधियों के लिये तथा उन उपेक्षित बच्चों के लिये हैं जिन्हें किशोर-अपराध-न्यायालय दंड दे कर राज्य के अभिरक्षण में भेजते हैं ।

महिलाओं के लिये चलता-फिरता जनता कालेज दिल्ली

१८८६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में महिलाओं के लिए एक चलता फिरता जनता कालेज है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में क्या शिक्षा दी जाती है;

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होता है; और

(घ) इस कालेज में कितने अध्यापक हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह कालेज ग्रामीण महिलाओं को विभिन्न घरेलू शिल्पों, बाल कल्याण और सामुदायिक संगठन के कार्य में प्रशिक्षण देता है ।

(ग)

वर्ष	खर्च रुपया
१९५५-५६	२१,०८९
१९५६-५७	१३,८९४
१९५७-५८	२०,२४४
१९५८-५९	२२,२५०
१९५९-६०	२९,३००

(घ) एक प्रिंसिपल और चार शिक्षक ।

दिल्ली में सामुदायिक केन्द्र

१८८७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में दिल्ली में निम्न मदों के अन्तर्गत क्या प्रगति हुई है :

(१) पाँच सामुदायिक केन्द्रों का कार्य;

(२) पुस्तकालय सेवाओं का एकीकरण;

(३) शिक्षा कारवाँ की पुनः स्थापना; और

(४) समाज-शिक्षा सम्बन्धी साहित्य का प्रकाशन; और

(ख) इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) (१) फरवरी १९५५ में ५ आदर्श सामदायिक केन्द्र खोले गये थे । इन केन्द्रों

में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलापों का आयोजन किया जाता है :—

(i) साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक शारीरिक और सामाजिक सेवा ।

(ii) पुस्तकालय ।

(iii) खेल-कूद ।

(iv) युवक क्लबों और महिला समितियों का संगठन ।

(v) राष्ट्रीय और सामाजिक कार्यों का आयोजन ।

ये केन्द्र गांधी नगर, मालवीय नगर, गणेश पुरा, नजफगढ़ और सेन्ट्रल इन्सटीट्यूट आफ एजुकेशन में काम कर रहे हैं । इन सभी केन्द्रों की औसत उपस्थिति ३० है ।

(२) ऐसी कोई योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की गयी है । फिर भी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में, नजफगढ़ में एक संकलित पुस्तकालय सेवा आरम्भ की गयी थी । इस पुस्तकालय में अब १६८,००० पुस्तकें हैं और यह दिल्ली क्षेत्र के २७० केन्द्रों के लिए पुस्तकों की व्यवस्था करता है ।

(३) शिक्षा कारवां के पुनः स्थापन की कोई योजना नहीं है क्योंकि शिक्षा कारवां की योजना को कभी छोड़ा ही नहीं गया था । बेकार हो जाने के कारण केवल कुछ गाड़ियों को बदलवाना था । इस कार्य के लिए द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में एक प्रस्ताव सम्मिलित कर लिया गया था । अब तक केवल दो गाड़ियां बदली जा सकी हैं । दूसरी गाड़ियों को बाद में बदला जायेगा ।

(४) इस योजना के अंतर्गत, प्रौढ़ और बच्चों के लिए उपयोगी साहित्य को प्रोत्साहन देने के हेतु लेखकों को पुरस्कार दिये गये थे । प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रतियोगिताएं होती हैं और लेखकों को पुरस्कार दिये जाते हैं । १९५७–६० के दौरान में ४ पुस्तकों को ५०० रु० प्रति पुस्तक, ६ पुस्तकों को २५० रु० प्रति पुस्तक, १ पुस्तक को ३०० रु० तथा एक और पुस्तक को २०० रु० के इस प्रकार अर्थात् कुल १२ पुरस्कार दिये गये । पुस्तकालयों के उपयो. के लिए चुनी हुई पुस्तकों के सेट भी खरीदे जाते हैं ।

(ख) (१) १,३५,८००रु० ।
(२) ३५,४०० रु० ।
(३) ७५,४५५ रु०
(४) ११,१०० रु०

Depressed Classes League in Orissa

1888. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1415 on the 24th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have since taken any decision regarding setting up of an evaluation committee to evaluate the work done by the Depressed Classes League in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no information that such a decision has been taken by the Orissa Government.

Kalidas Academy, Ujjain

1889. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 790 on the 11th March, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the establishment of a Kalidas Academy at Ujjain to commemorate the memory of the great Poet Kalidas?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A proposal has since been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government and is under examination

Small Savings Scheme

1890. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deposits under Small Savings Scheme during the financial year 1959-60; and

(b) the total amount of withdrawals made from the deposits under the Small Savings Scheme during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 308·45 crores approximately.

(b) Rs. 224·15 crores approximately.

Indian Private Investment in Burma

1891. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any account of Indian Private Investment in Burma;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) whether Government still allow the Indians to invest capital in Burma?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information collected under the Survey of India's Foreign Assets and Liabilities, total private Indian assets in Burma amounted to Rs. 266 lakhs as at the end of 1955, representing—

(i) assets owned by Indian Joint Stock Companies (Rs. 263 lakhs), and

(ii) agent/custodian holdings of banking companies in India on behalf of resident individuals (Rs. 3 lakhs).

These figures do not include assets held by resident individuals other than those covered by item (ii). According to Exchange Control data, there was a net disinvestment of assets in Burma of Rs. 34 lakhs after 1955. However, this does not include changes in the value of existing assets arising from reinvestment of profits and capital appreciation, etc., on which no data are available.

(c) In view of the shortage of foreign exchange, which is very much required for our own industrialisation, investment abroad is not permitted except when Indian investment is limited to—

(i) the value of Indian machinery exported from India; and

(ii) the value of free shares, if any, allotted by way of technical fees or payment for 'know-how', etc.

Arrears in High Courts and Supreme Court

1892. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the arrears of cases (civil and criminal) in various High Courts and Supreme Court of India pending for the last 8, 7, 5, 4, 3 and 2 years respectively up-to-date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The infromation is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Naga Hostiles

1893. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Naga Leader Attiko Kaiko, former Adviser to Manipur Government, was kidnapped by hostile Nagas from his village in Mao and his whereabouts are still not known

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): On 31-5-1960, Shri Athikho Daiho, former Adviser to the Manipur Administration, was kidnapped by Naga hostiles from Tadubi Village, P.S. Mao, while returning to Mao from Tungjoy Village in his private jeep. He was released by the hostiles on 21st June.

दिल्ली में हरिजनों को सहायता

१८९४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछल पांच वर्षों में दिल्ली में हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिए कितनी सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) यह सहायता कितने मकानों के लिए दी गई ;

(ग) इसके लिए कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ; और

(घ) कितने प्रार्थी सहायता के पात्र थे ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) ८,२७,३३१ रुपये ।

(ख), (ग) तथा (घ) : ८०१३ प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें से १४२६ प्रार्थी सहायता के पात्र समझ गए और उनको मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता दी गई ।

दिल्ली में क्षय रोगियों को हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड की सहायता

१८९५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में क्षय रोगियों को हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) सहायता के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त होने के कितने सामय बाद यह राशि दी जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) सहायता विहित औषधियों और भोजन के रूप में दी जाती है और इस के लिए १९५७-५८, १९५८-५९ तथा १९५९-६० वर्षों में ३,२०० रुपये की धनराशि उपयोग में लाई गई है ।

(ख) पूर्ण विवरण सहित प्रार्थना-पत्र के प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् लगभग तीन मास में ।

Geological Survey

1896. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Geological Survey for the deposits of iron ore near Kothaguden in Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken;

(b) what are the results of the survey;

(c) whether the survey will be continued in other regions of the State;

(d) whether any lease for prospecting operation has been granted; and

(e) whether mining operations have commenced?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1957-58 the Geological Survey of India carried out a preliminary survey of iron ore occurrences in some villages near Kothagudem, Warangal district. In the Southern slopes of the hill, 2 miles south of Nilancha village a lens shaped hematite band with an average thickness of 20 feet is seen for a distance of 900 feet along its strike and is exposed for an average distance of 300 feet down the dip. The ore contained in this band is of mixed grade. The estimated reserves of *in situ* as well as of float ores are 360,000 tons and 92,920 tons respectively.

The hills west of villages Utla, Tatraiyepalli and Gopalpur contained low grade iron-ores in the form of banded magnetite-hematite quartzites with their iron content ranging between 22% and 28%. Their reserves are estimated to be about 40 million tons.

(c) Yes, Sir. Systematic mapping, mineral investigations as well as geological investigations for groundwater and engineering geology aspects will be undertaken in other regions of the State.

(d) and (e). There are a number of leases in force in the iron ore bearing

areas in diffeerent parts of the State. There are 8 mining leases in the iron ore-bearing area of Yallandu Taluk.

Mining operations are being carried out where leases have been granted.

Smuggling on Eastern Pakistan Boarder

1897. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how many cases of smuggling by Pakistanis were detected by the Indian authorities on Eastern Pakistan Border during the last four months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 137 (during the 4 months, April to July 1960).

Indian Troops in Indo-China

1898. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian troops in Indo-China with the International Supervisory Commission;

(b) their tenure of service there;

(c) are they sent there on some special terms; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 211 as on the 1st August 1960.

(b) Our troops with the "International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indo-China" normally serve for a tenure of nine months. In special cases, however the tenure can be extended upto two years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Special terms admissible to our troops serving with the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indo-China, apart from postal facilities, are as follows:—

(1) Expatriation allowance ranging from Rs. 5·00 to Rs. 250 per month according to rank.

(2) Additional compensatory allowance in lieu of Indian Income Tax deducted from the officers' salaries monthly, with effect from 1.4.1959.

(3) Special Indo-China compensatory allowance to personnel below officer rank @Rs. 20 per month to JCOs and Rs. 15 per month to others.

(4) Free board and lodging.

(5) Free local servants for officers not living in hotels.

Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks for Shahabad, Bihar

1899. { Shri R. C. Majhi: / Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the considerations which led Government to approve three Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks for Shahabad District of Bihar when that district is not even declared as a scheduled area?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There are only two Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks located in Shahabad District, one with Headquarters at Adhaura and the other at Nauhatta. Location of Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks has not been restricted to scheduled areas. These particular blocks were opened on the basis of the State Governments' recommendation with a view to cover backward tracts inhabited by scheduled tribes.

Chandigarh Cantonment

1900. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how much area is being acquired for Cantonment at Chandigarh and the number of troops and important offices that will be stationed there; and

(b) whether any target date has been fixed for the completion of the Cantonment and stationing of troops there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose information of the kind asked for in regard to military establishments of this character.

Candidates Interviewed by Chairman, U.P.S.C.

1901. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates whose names are in national register; interviewed abroad in 1959-60 by the Chairman, Union Public Service Commission to fill up the various posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) what is the amount spent for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 40 candidates.

(b) It is not possible to allocate the expenditure separately as these interviews form only one of the many items of work undertaken by the Chairman.

Indian Management Educationists in U.S.A.

1902. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of a team of Indian management educationists who went to U.S.A. to study the development in management studies has been considered by the Government;

(b) what are the main recommendations made in the report; and

(c) whether Government propose to accept all the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The Report of the Indian Management Educationists Team was first considered by the Board of Management Studies of the All India Council for Technical Education. The report together with the recommendations of the Board were subsequently considered by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council.

The main recommendations of the team and those of the Co-ordinating Committee are as shown in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 60]. The Central Government has accepted the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee.

I.C.S. Officers

1903. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether extension to I.C.S. officers is freely allowed;

(b) whether any discrimination is made in giving extension to I.C.S. officers; and

(c) the number of I.C.S. officers who got extensions and whose request for extension was refused (after 1947)?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Extension of service is granted to ICS Officers as to other Government servants, if the Government is satisfied that the grant of such extension is in the public interest.

(b) No.

(c) Granted—7.
Refused—1.

गंगानगर में भूतपूर्व सैनिक

१९०४. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री ३ सितम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१२७ के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन की पूर्ति में १ दिसम्बर

१९५९ को पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में नहर के पानी से सींची जाने वाली जमीन को देने के लिए भतपूर्व सैनिकों से प्राप्त ९७३ प्रार्थना-पत्रों के बारे में कोई निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्यौरा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिला के, नहरी क्षेत्र में, भूमि दिये जाने के, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा ९७३ प्रार्थनापत्रों में से, अब तक, राज्य सरकार द्वारा, ३८४ रद्द और १९८ स्वीकार किए गए हैं। शेष प्रार्थना पत्र अभी राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। योजना सेवा राज्य सरकार के शासन में है।

Taxes due from Bombay Mill-owners

1905. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 410 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any amount has been collected upto the 31st July, 1960 from the Mill-owners of Bombay;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the steps being taken for speedy recovery of the outstanding balance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 41,18,465.

(c) Steps as provided in the various enactments are being taken to recover the outstanding balance.

Office of Government Epigraphist for India

1906. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted officers attached to the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India;

(b) the languages and scripts in which they are proficient;

(c) what is the volume of work of epigraphy in the various languages;

(d) what is the proportion of the above to the officers kept available; and

(e) whether the personnel are adequate for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Six

(b) (i) **LANGUAGES:**

Sanskrit, Prakrit, South Indian and North Indian.

(ii) **SCRIPTS:**

Brahmi, Khareshthi, Dravidi, Kushana Brahmi, Gupta, Box-headed, Nail-headed, Sarada, Pallava-Grantha, Bhaikshuki Vettalattu, Kutila, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Devanagari, Nandi-Nagari, Bengali, Oriya, Gujarati, Devasesha, Takari, etc.

(c) 1. **North Indian Languages**

Inscriptions 10,000 approximately.

2. **South Indian Languages**

Inscriptions 33,000 approximately.

(d) 1. Head of office—I Gazetted Officer.

2. North Indian Languages—2 Gazetted Officers, 2 Non-Gazetted Assistants.

3. South Indian Languages—3 Gazetted Officers, 5 Non-Gazetted assistants.

(e) Yes, Sir, for the present.

Appointment of Assistant Commissioner in Andamans

1907. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2696 on the 27th April, 1960, and state:

(a) whether the post of Assistant Commissioner, Car Nicobar, has recently been filled temporarily by promoting a non-revenue officer of the local administration;

(b) whether the incumbent in question had been rejected for the post of Tahsildar thrice previously and whether he is the same officer whom the Chief Commissioner had selected for being trained as Deputy Collector and the selection was set aside by Government; and

(c) why an officer of the local Revenue Cadre was not given this post?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes. When the regular incumbent of the post proceeded on leave, the Supply Officer was deputed to hold charge of the post of Assistant Commissioner, Car Nicobar. This was not a promotion, but a temporary arrangement to fill up a leave vacancy.

(b) The officer in question applied for the post of Tahsildar twice and on both these occasions, he could not be considered for the post as preference was given to local candidates. The question of his rejection, therefore, does not arise. The Andamans Administration had proposed the constitution of a cadre of Assistant Commissioners for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and had in that connection suggested that officers occupying the post of Supply Officer could be trained as Assistant Commissioners. The proposal to constitute a cadre of Assistant Commissioners for the A&N Islands was, however, rejected by the Government of India.

(c) This was only a short-term arrangement in which an available Class II Officer was deputed for work in another Class II post. No senior Officer of the local Revenue Cadre was available for adjustment in the leave vacancy.

Sale of Copra and Betelnuts

1908. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 2773 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the quantity of copra given by Car Nicobar Trading Company and the Nancowrie Trading Company to the Dundas Point Oil Mill of Akoojee Jadwet & Company for crushing from 15th January 1959 up to date; and

(b) the amount charged by the Oil Mill for crushing that copra?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The quantities of copra given by the Car Nicobar Trading Company and the Nancowrie Trading Company to the Dundas Point Oil Mill for crushing from the 15th January, 1959, to the 31st May, 1959, are 34,210 lbs. and 57,530 lbs. respectively. After the 31st May, 1959, the Mill has not crushed any copra.

(b) The Mill charged Rs. 45 per ton.

Liquor Shops in Himachal Pradesh

1909. { Shri Nek Ram Negi: Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) a number of liquor shops in Himachal Pradesh (district-wise);

(b) the quantity of liquor consumed during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) whether the quantity has increased as compared to the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The number of liquor

shops in Himachal Pradesh district-wise is as under:—

Name of District	Number of liquor shops
Mahasu and Kinnaur	69
Sirmur . . .	5
Mandi . . .	65
Chamba . . .	50
TOTAL .	189

Prohibition being in force in the Bilaspur district, there are no liquor shops in that area.

(b) the quantity of liquor consumed during 1958-59 and 1959-60 was as below:

Year	Quantity of liquor consumed in bulk gallons
1958–59 . .	38,852.31
1959–60 . .	40,925.13

(c) As compared with the consumption of 88,080:42 bulk gallons of liquor during the two years 1956-57 and 1957-58, the quantity of liquor consumed during 1958-59 and 1959-60 was 79,777·44 bulk gallons showing a decrease of 8,302·98 bulk gallons.

Prohibition

1910. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy of the Union Government is to bring about total prohibition;

(b) if so, what steps have the Himachal Pradesh Administration taken or propose to take in order to implement this policy;

(c) whether Government have reduced the number of liquor shops; and

(d) if so, how many and in what localities?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes; but in gradual stages;

(b) (1) The annual quota of country liquor is reduced from year to year and prices of liquor raised gradually;

(2) Certain areas have been declared dry;

(3) All exemption certificates granted to hotels/restaurants were withdrawn in 1959;

(4) The printing, publishing or otherwise displaying of any advertisement commending intoxicants have been prohibited since November, 1959;

(5) A State Prohibition Board and a District Prohibition Committee in each District, consisting of official and non-official members, have been set up to advise the Administration in the successful implementation of the Prohibition Policy;

(c) and (d) Yes; the following liquor shops have been closed since 1954-55:—

Mahasu District

(1) Foreign liquor shop in Tara Devi, Tehsil Kasumpti.

(2) Two country liquor shops in Arki at Dhuntam and Palog,

(3) One country liquor shop at Madholghat in sub-tehsil Suni,

(4) One country liquor shop at Lunhati in Tehsil Solan,

(5) One country liquor shop at Nal Hatti in Tehsil Kasumpti,

(6) Three country liquor shops at Dat Nagar Khra Rapi in Tehsil Rampur,

(7) Five country liquor shops at Kesti, Karasa, Chha-pari, Diswami and Cawas in Tehsil Rohroo.

Mandi District

(1) Patnal country liquor shop,

(2) Lada country liquor shop in Mandi (Sadar Tehsil),

(3) Rajgarh country liquor shop,

(4) Langna country liquor shop in Tehsil Joginder Nagar,

(5) Cawa country liquor shop in Tehsil Joginder Nagar,

(6) Country liquor shop at Nehra in Tehsil Sunder Nagar.

Repeal of Regulation I of 1873

1911. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regulation I of 1873 as applicable to the Pargana of Spiti has been repealed after the passing of the Indian Constitution; and

(b) if so, whether the Acts of Central and Punjab State Governments apply *pari passu* with other territories to this area?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government.

Teaching of Hindi in Spiti Area

1912. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the Punjab Government for the teaching of Bhoti in the primary school of Spiti Scheduled Area; and

(b) if so, when was it received and the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was initially received on 31st August, 1959 but complete details necessary for a proper examination of the scheme were received only on 12th February, 1960; and sanction for the implementation of the scheme during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, was conveyed to the State Government on 1st March, 1960.

Jardine Henderson Ltd. Case

1913. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:** / **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted the allegations published in BLITZ dated the 9th April and 21st May, 1960 against Mr. J. C. A. Bowie, Jardine Henderson Ltd., and Matheson and Co., Ltd.,;

(b) whether Government will give full details and particulars about all searches, prosecutions, convictions, fines and confiscations made against these persons between 1st June, 1952 to 30th June, 1960; and

(c) further action (including prosecution) proposed to be taken against the said firms?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information in regard to Customs offences is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 61].

(c) No action is pending on the Customs cases. As regards the alleged violation of the foreign exchange regulations, necessary action is being taken.

Territorial Army

1914. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Regular Army Officers have served with Territorial Army Regiments since 1950;

(b) how many of them were from Emergency Commissioned Officers, Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers and Non-Regular Commissioned Officers; and

(c) how many of them were reverted to a lower rank subsequently and for what reasons?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 573 different officers of the Regular Army have

served with the Territorial Army since 1950.

(b) of them 243 have been Emergency, Short Service Regular and Temporary Commissioned Officers.

(c) 17 officers out of those mentioned in part (a) of the reply were reverted to lower ranks after release from T.A. Regiments either on disciplinary grounds, or due to professional inefficiency, or administrative reasons or because of lack of vacancies in the higher rank.

Explosion in Texmaco Factory, Calcutta

1915. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent explosion in the furnace of Textile Machinery Corporation Factory of Calcutta;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in the first enquiry it has been found that some shells of Defence Department had been near the furnace; and

(c) if so, whether Government have enquired into this?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government have been informed that an explosion took place.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government are so informed.

(c) An inquiry to determine the cause of explosion is being conducted by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Barrackpore, under the orders of the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas.

"Technical Manpower"

1916. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the date of the first issue of 'Technical Manpower';

(b) what matters the journal published;

(c) whether the journal is still being published; and

(d) if not, what is the reason for its discontinuation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) January, 1959.

(b) The Bulletin contained information relating to the National Register of Scientific and Technical manpower, statistics and analysis of data and notes on the problems of scientific and technical manpower.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It has been found necessary to effect an improvement in the form and content of the publication so that it may adequately fulfill its purpose and it is hoped to resume publication soon.

Removal of Untouchability in Orissa

1917 { Shri B. C. Mullick: Shri Sanganna: Shri Kumbhar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Depressed Classes League of Orissa very recently has informed the State Government of Orissa not to take Central Government's help from the current year for the removal of untouchability through publicity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir. The help is given by the State Government and shared half and half by the State and the Central Governments.

(b) The reasons as mentioned by the League to the State Government are the "deplorable obstacles from various quarters."

Opening of Branches of State Bank

1918. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India have opened the full quota of their

Branches in Orissa during the Second Plan period;

(b) The present position in Orissa up to date District-wise; and

(c) whether such branches will be opened at all the sub-divisional head-quarters of the Districts of Sambalpur and Dhenkanal in Orissa before the end of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Upto the end of June, 1960, the State Bank of India has opened branches at 25 centres out of the 28 centres in Orissa approved under section 16(5) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

(b) A list showing the names of the places district-wise in Orissa where the State Bank of India has its branches is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 62].

(c) None of the remaining sub-divisional centres in the districts of Sambalpur and Dhenkanal have so far been approved for the purpose of opening of branches by the State Bank

हिन्दी शिक्षा योजना

१६१६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में कितने कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सीख ली है ;

(ख) इन में से कितने कर्मचारी हिन्दी के काम में लगाये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी के काम में नहीं लगाये जाते वे कुछ समय बाद जो थोड़ी-बहुत हिन्दी उन्होंने सीखी थी उसे भूल जाते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं है जो हिन्दी में किया जा सकता हो और जिसे उन कर्मचारियों को सौंपा जा सके जिन्होंने नई-नई हिन्दी सीखी हो ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १११ ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों से अपने-अपने अनुभागों में हिन्दी का पत्र व्यवहार तथा अन्य कार्य करने की आशा की जाती है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले प्रपत्र

१६२०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम राज-भाषा आयोग की रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशन के बाद से गृह मंत्रालय और उस के अधीनस्थ विभागों में कितने प्रपत्र प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने प्रपत्रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है ;

(ग) कितने प्रपत्र हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में इकट्ठे छपते हैं ; और

(घ) शेष प्रपत्रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) ठीक ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि, प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रपत्रों का एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या ६३] ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . केवल थोड़े से ।

(घ) राष्ट्रपति के दिनांक २७ अप्रैल, १६६०, के आदेश के १४ वें परिच्छेद के अनुसार अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ साथ हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग के लिये जो योजना तैयार की जा रही है उसके अन्तर्गत इस पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

हिन्दी के काम के लिये कर्मचारी

१६२१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कितने असिस्टेंट, क्लर्क और अनुवादक आदि हिन्दी का काम करने के लिये इस समय नियुक्त हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन में से बहुत से कर्मचारियों को प्राय: उनके विशेष कार्यों से मुक्त कर दिया जाता है और मंत्रालय में अन्य अंग्रेजी का कार्य करने के लिये लगा दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) असिस्टेंट . ६

क्लर्क . ६

आशुलिपिक ६

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कार्य का हिन्दी में किया जाना

१६२२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कम से कम एक अनुभाग में प्रयोग के तौर पर सारा काम हिन्दी में करने के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के कितने अनुभागों में हिन्दी का काम प्रयोग के तौर पर आरम्भ करने का विचार है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Material on Netaji's Movement

1923. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 55 on the 11th February, 1960 and state the nature of material connected with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's movement in the past which is in the possession of the Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The Ministry of Defence have a number of reports describing the activities of Indian National Army and also material such as copies of speeches and broadcasts of Indian National Army leaders. They also possess records of the Indian National Army trials.

Vessel 'M.V. Daya'

1924. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vessel 'M.V. Daya' carried cargo from Nancowrie to Car Nicobar three times in 1957 without port clearance permit; and

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of India Department, Dehra Dun

1925. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Survey of India Departments in Hathiburkola, Dehra Dun, have their own fire fighting arrangements;

(b) if so, what is the strength of the fire fighting unit and the annual expenditure on it;

(c) whether the water reservoirs (tanks) in Hathiburkola have silted up and have been lying in an unrepaired condition for a long time; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken for the repairs and desilting of the tanks?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir, sufficient to cope with minor fires.

(b) There is no special staff only for fire fighting. But personnel from the staff is detailed in rotation for fire fighting duties, and given training. An expenditure of about Rs. 500 is incurred annually on fire drills etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Of the two tanks, one has sprung a leak. The Central Public Works Department has been asked to repair the leaking tank.

Training Centre for the Deaf at Faridabad

1926. Shri **B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been allotted for the project regarding setting up a centre for the deaf for training in various crafts at Faridabad as provided in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the present position of the project?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Ministry of Rehabilitation had reserved a plot of land measuring approximately 8·68 acres at Faridabad for the proposed training centre for adult deaf.

(b) The proposal to establish a training centre for the adult deaf at Faridabad has since been abandoned.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1927. **Shri S. R. Arumugham:**
Shri Ganpathy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Government have recommended an alternative scheme for housing Harijans and Scheduled Tribes by providing them improved sites with good sanitation, water supply and lighting facilities; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government in regard to this?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, In January, 1960 the State Government was requested to furnish full details of the proposal. The requisite details have not been received yet.

Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur

1928. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Institute of Technology at Jamshedpur gets any financial assistance from the Government of India every year;

(b) if so, to what extent every year;

(c) whether there is any directive that it should give admission to the students from others States;

(d) if so, what is the quota allotted to the Orissa State;

(e) whether the quota allotted to Orissa is filled every year;

(f) if the answer to part (e) above be in the negative the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government of Orissa have represented to the Centre that students from their State are not admitted in pursuance of the allotted quota; and

(h) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (h). The Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, one of the eight Regional Engineering Colleges being established in different parts of the country is receiving assistance from the Central Government, which has agreed to provide the entire non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment and 50% of the recurring expenditure for five years in the first instance.

In accordance with the general principles laid down for the Regional Colleges, the Jamshedpur Institute is required to utilise not more than 50% of the seats for the students of Bihar. Of the rest, at least 30% should be made available for the other states in the region and 20% should be open to students from all parts of the country.

The Institute has just started functioning.

The Board of Governors of the Institute decided that for the current year, the 30% of the seats for other states in the region should be distributed equally to Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. The total annual admission to the Institute is fixed at 250 students. The quota of seats allotted this year to Orissa is therefore 25.

Admissions to the Institute against the seats allotted to the States in Eastern Region were made on the basis of an admission test held for the purpose. About 50% was laid down as the minimum qualifying marks.

104 applications were received from Orissa. Only seven secured the qualifying marks. The Chairman of the Board therefore decided that a special weightage of about 25 marks be given so that as many suitable candidates as possible could be taken from Orissa. On this basis, 14 more candidates were interviewed and 13 were selected.

The Institute has admitted 20 candidates in all from Orissa.

No representation has been received from the Government of Orissa regarding the non-admission of Orissa candidates to the Institute.

National Science Day

1929. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Secondary Education has formulated a scheme to observe National Science Day every year;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The recommendation of the All India Council for observing a "National Science Day" is being examined by a Sub-Committee of the Council which is also working out the details of the scheme. The matter has yet to come up to the Government.

Oil Prices

1930. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to set up a Committee of experts to devise a scheme for oil prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 64].

Departmental Canteens

1931. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the offices under the Government of India that have their own departmental canteens at Delhi; and

(b) whether any such canteens are running at a loss and which are they?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1. Department of Agriculture.

2. Office of the Aerodrome Officer, Safdarjung, Airport, New Delhi.

3. Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

4. Ministry of Defence.

5. Office of the Director General of Supplies & Disposal.

6. Office of the Director, General Posts and Telegraphs.

7. Department of Food.

8. Ministry of Finance.

9. Government of India Press, New Delhi.

10. Ministry of Home Affairs.

11. Ministry of Health.

12. Ministry of Labour & Employment.

13. Office of the Regional Director of Food.

14. Printing & Stationery Department.

15. Union Public Service Commission.

(b) Only the Defence, Ministry's Canteens and the U.P.S.C. Canteen incurred losses during the year 1959-60. Accounts of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Canteen have not yet been finalised.

New Universities

1932. Shri Bhakt Darshan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1559 on the 30th March, 1960 and state the progress since made regarding the question of setting up five new Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The present position with regard to the establishment of five new Universities is given below:—

(1) *Burdwan University*: The Burdwan University Act, 1959, has come into force with effect from 15th June, 1960 and the University has started functioning with effect from that date.

(2) *Kalyani University*: The Kalyani University Act is coming into operation with effect from today *i.e.* the 1st September, 1960. Necessary notification is being issued accordingly by the State Government of West Bengal.

(3) *Darjeeling University*: The position with regard to the establishment of a University at Darjeeling remains unchanged.

(4) *and* (5). *Universities at Meerut and Kanpur*: Proposals regarding the establishment of these two Universities were referred by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the University Grants Commission. The Commission has advised the establishment of affiliating-*cum*-teaching Universities at Meerut and Kanpur and has also further suggestions, the details of which are under the consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The proposal for the establishment of these Universities is being considered by the State Government for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

Employment Offices for the Handicapped

1933. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open two employment offices under Job Development Programmes during 1960-61 for the handicapped in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal is under the Programme for finding employment to handicapped persons.

(b) The Employment Office for placement of adult blind functioning in Madras since 1954 is proposed to be developed into an employment office for the physically handicapped including the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped. The details are being finalised in consultation with the Madras Government. There is also a proposal to establish a similar employment office in Delhi, the details of which are being worked out in consultation with the Director General Rehabilitation and Employment.

Arms Licences

1934. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licenses issued under various categories of arms in different States and Union territories immediately before the passing of the Arms Act; and

(b) the number of licenses cancelled under the same Act six months before the passing of the Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Hindi Terminology

1935. **Shri S. R. Arumugham:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount spent so far for coining words for Hindi terminology; and

(b) the amount spent on T.A. for railway and air passages for lecturers and professors from different universities for assistaing this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A special Hindi Unit with a nucleus staff was created in 1952 in the Ministry of Education to prepare Scientific and Technical Terminology in Hindi and for the propagation and development of Hindi. This staff was strengthened every now and then and its sphere of duties was enlarged so as to include Translation into Hindi of English documents etc. and preparation of a dictionary of scientific and Technical Terminology in Hindi. A separate office—Central Hindi Directorate of the status of a subordinate office has been set up from 1st March, 1960 for doing this work. The total expenditure on the technical and research staff in the Hindi Unit in the Ministry of Education and the Central Hindi Directorate comes to approximately Rs. 22,90,000|-.

(b) Rs. 3,83,974|- has so far been paid as T.A. & D.A. to the various non-official members of the Board of Scientific Terminology and different Expert Committees set up for the purpose.

Houses for Women Teachers in Madras State

1936. **Shri S. R. Arumugham:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses for women teachers have been constructed both

in urban and rural areas in Madras State out of the funds allotted for women's education during 1959-60 and up-to-date; and

(b) why the other schemes sponsored by Central Government towards the women's education were not accepted by Madras Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Quarters constructed under the following schemes are shown against each:

	1959-60	Up-to-date
(*i*) Centrally sponsored scheme for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers.	22	22
(*ii*) Scheme of Relief of educated unemployment and expansion of primary education	21	21

(b) Other sub-schemes for girls' education sponsored by Central Government are under scheme (a) (i) above. It is left to the State Government to choose any approved scheme within the ceiling of Central allocation of funds for the scheme. The Madras Government has not chosen the other schemes presumably because they were not so urgently needed in view of their local conditions.

Delhi Rent Control Act

1937. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri K. T. K. Tangamani:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Delhi Rent Control Act, a person acquiring a house on transfer cannot evict a tenant for a period of five years even though he requires it for his own *bona fide* residence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Government servant is not entitled to retain a Government accommodation as soon as he becomes the owner of a house whether by transfer or otherwise; and

(c) if so, how the Government propose to reconcile the anomalous position, resulting from the aforementioned provisions, in respect of Government servants?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) A Government servant can be allotted or reallotted Government accommodation in case he is unable to obtain vacant possession of the house acquired by him, his wife, parents or children.

(c) Does not arise.

Saugor Cantonment

1938. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government had requested the Government of India to give on lease about 42 acres of land in the Cantonment area at Saugor for the construction of a hospital and sanatorium; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the State Government was not accepted as the Military requirements for land at Sagar have not yet been fully assessed. It is, therefore, not possible to state definitely whether the site required by the State Government is surplus to Defence requirements. In any event, it is not resirable to locate a T.B. clinic close to the Cantonment area.

Free Education in Delhi

1939. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to impart free education to the children

studying in the Union Territory of Delhi upto the Middle Standard in Government Schools; and

(b) if so, from when the proposal will come in force?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A proposal made in this regard is under consideration.

Furniture in Delhi Schools

1940. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Desks and Stools are not provided to the students of the Middle Classes in many Government schools of Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even teachers in some such schools are not provided with chairs; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide necessary furniture in the schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Soft Coke and Hard Coke to Madras

1941. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of soft coke and hard coke allotted to Madras State during 1959-60;

(b) whether Government had received any request for increase of the quota; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The quota of soft coke and hard coke allotted to Madras State during 1959-60 was as below:—

Soft Coke		372 wagons
Hard Coke	..	917 wagons

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Revenue in Madras State

1942. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of money collected by the Government of India by way of income tax, estate duty and other taxes and revenue measures in the Madras State during 1959-60?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount of money collected from Direct and Indirect Taxes in the Madras State during 1959-60 was Rs. 63,82,97,300. The receipts under various major head in the group "Civil Administration, Currency, Mint, Civil Works etc.", are receipts not on account of any revenue measures adopted, but on account of services rendered and supplies made and are, therefore, not included in the above figures.

Registered Refugees of Tripura

1944. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Shri Haldar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether registered refugees of Tripura are asked to submit Indian citizenship certificates in order to get themselves enrolled as voters;

(b) whether they have to spend a lot of money for securing such citizenship certificates; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to grant them citizenship certificates free of cost so that they may be enrolled as voters?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) This is done only in doubtful cases.

(b) No fee is chargeable for registration and issue of citizenship certificates to refugees from Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire Accidents in Tripura

1945. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of markets gutted by fire accidents in Tripura during the last one year;

(b) the total financial loss due to such accidents;

(c) the nature of the financial assistance given to the victims of these fire accidents;

(d) the steps taken to prevent occurrence of such incidents in future; and

(e) whether Government propose to have fire fighting squads in all divisional towns of Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 65].

(d) Lay-out of shops in the market areas are being revised to avoid congestion and to discourage erection of shops and huts with inflammable materials. Arrangements are also being made for the supply of water and sand at these market places;

(e) In addition to Agartala, where fire service is already functioning, fire stations have been sanctioned for Dharmnagar and Udaipur. Further action for the selection of suitable sites, purchase of equipment and recruitment of staff are being taken by the Local Administration. They are also examining the possibility of opening fire stations at subdivisional headquarters of Kailashahar, Khowai and Belonia.

Central Government Employees in Territorial Army

1946. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Territorial Army personnel, recruited from Central Government employees, who were arrested and kept in military custody in connection with the recent strike of Central Government employees?

(b) the reasons for such arrests;

(c) the number subsequently released and those still in custody;

(d) the number subjected to court-martial trial and sentenced to imprisonment; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken against those still under arrest?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). 818 Central Government employees belonging to the Railway and P & T units of the Territorial Army, were apprehended and placed under arrest for failure to comply with notices issued under the provisions of the Territorial Army Act and Rules, calling them up for military service with their respective units.

(c) to (e). Of those arrested no punishment was given to 166 personnel and 588 were released from custody after imposition of small fines. 61 personnel were tried by Summary Court Martial and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 12 days to 4 months. 14 persons out of these have since been released from jail on completion of the terms of their sentence or as a result of a review which was recently carried out. Three persons, whose cases are pending, are still in military custody.

Association in Central Secretariat

1947. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given recognition to various Associations in each grade in the Central Secretariat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Secretariat Association does not represent any particular category of Government servants;

(c) if so, which class of Government servants this Association represents;

(d) what is its total membership; and

(e) what are its functions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, except in the grades of section Officer and Assistant of the Central Secretariat Service. In these two grades, separate Associations representing different interests have been recognised.

(b) and (c). According to the Rules of the Central Secretariat Association which has been recognised by Government since 1923, all members of the Central Secretariat Service and other ministerial staff employed in the various Ministries and other Secretariats at the Headquarters of the Government of India are eligible for membership of the Association.

(d) According to the list of members recently forwarded to Government by the Association, it has a membership of at least 656.

(e) The objects of the Association are:—

(i) to promote co-operation and unity among its members;

(ii) to encourage the discussion of questions affecting the interests of the Service and deal with them;

(iii) to ascertain and formulate the views of its members on all matters concerning which it is deemed expedient to communicate its views to Government; and

(iv) to engage in such other activities as are intended to serve the interests of the Association and its constituents.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास

१९४८. **श्री वाल्मीकि :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार वर्षों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्यवार कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिलाया गया और उन में से कितने अब तक बेरोजगार हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फिर बसाने के लिए, सरकार ने जो निम्नलिखित पग उठाए हैं, वह पिछले चार वर्षों में भी चालू रहे हैं :—

(१) सरकारी और गैर सरकारी नौकरियां देना, दिलाना ।

(२) सहायक उपनिवेशों में भूमि दे कर बसाना ।

(३) दस्तकारी, तक्नीकी व्योपारों और बुनियादी खेती बाड़ी का प्रशिक्षण देना ।

(ख) एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]।

(ग) पिछले चार वर्षों में मार्च १९६० के अन्त तक, ४३२९९ भूत पूर्व सैनिकों को सरकारी और गैरसरकारी नौकरियां दिलाई गई । मार्च १९६० के अन्त तक, एम्पलाएमेंट एक्सचेंज के चार रजिस्टरों में, २९२२९ भूतपूर्व सैनिक के नाम दर्ज थे ।

Suicide cases in Delhi

1949. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Flying Squad of the Delhi Police detected cases of suicide committed in the unused well in Prem Nagar Colony of New Delhi in the last two years (1958-59 and 1959-60);

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to cover the well?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No such suicide was committed during this period.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

12.10 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek one clarification with regard to my adjournment motion. On my adjournment motion relating to the shooting down of a plane by Naga rebels, you have been pleased to send me word that you are admitting a Calling Attention Notice. May I submit, Sir, that there is a lot of difference between the two procedures. On a Calling Attention Notice the Government cannot be censured. The question here is that a plane has been shot down by the Naga rebels. The plane was engaged in dropping down ammunition and other materials to our people who have been beseiged there by the Naga rebels—in the Kohima District. As I said, we cannot censure the Government on a Calling Attention Notice. If the Government have not got the information now you may be pleased to hold over this motion for tomorrow or the day after, but my request is that it should not be turned into a Calling Attention. Notice.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think this is a matter where the Government ought to be censured. Therefore, I have allowed a Calling Attention Notice to be admitted. The hon. Minister will make a statement before the House, nothing more. It is for me to find out whether it is a matter where there is any delinquency on the part of the Government. I have decided that it is not so. The information will be supplied to the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have recently formulated a policy with regard to this area. We have agreed to form a separate Nagaland. Even after this policy has been framed there is trouble.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I have a very small submission. We would be very very happy to be assured by the hon. Defence Minister that everything is O.K. But the question becomes serious because it is the rebels—who are not a regular army—who could afford to shoot down a plane of the Indian Air Force. It is an extra-ordinary state of affairs. Are we to assume that the Indian Air Force is a game for anybody? Last year the Pakistanis shot down a plane. Now even the rebels who do not have enough arms have brought down an Indian plane. This raise grave issues about our Air Force. We want a proper statement from the Minister. The House is feeling anxious about our defence.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked the Defence Minister to make a proper statement.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): As soon as operationally it is possible I will make a full statement to the House. It would not be in the interest of the defence of our country and the security of our forces to make half statements. There are so many misstatements already. No plane has been shot down, and the plane that has suffered is a transport Plane dropping supplies, as any transport plane going in that speed can be shot down by rifle shots. What has happened to that plane is that the plane having been maimed had to crash land. That is different from shooting down. I will try and make a full statement before the House. I hope the House would not press me to make it against the interest of operational necessities.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 990 dated the 27th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2342/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER INTER-STATE CORPORATIONS ACT AND ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Rajasthan Indian Medicine Board Order 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 920 dated the 6th August, 1960, under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2343/60].

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 946 dated the 20th August, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2344/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 953 dated the 20th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excises Duties) Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2345/60].

(ii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. 954 dated the 20th August, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 955 dated the 20th August, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 956 dated the 20th August, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2346/60].

(iii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. dated the 20th August, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2347/60].

BOMBAY STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (GENERAL MEETING) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bombay State Financial Corporation (General Meeting) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 763 dated the 9th July, 1960, under sub-section (2) of Section 96 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2348/60].

12.14½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th August, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1960."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sittings held on the 18th August, 1960, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of Rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1960, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THREATENED STRIKES BY THE BOMBAY REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE AIR CORPORATION EMPLOYEES UNION.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir, Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The threatened strike by the Bombay Regional Committee of the Air Corporation Employees' Union.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Sir, the statement covers about four pages. If you will permit me, Sir, I will place it on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, at least a summary may be given.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Deputy Minister able to give a summary? I think he is not ready with a summary. The statement may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Mohiuddin: Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 67].

12.16 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 31st August, 1960, namely:—

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

The hon. Prime Minister—

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a request to the Prime Minister? Yesterday, he referred that the current session of the United Nations Assembly is a very important one and heads of Governments will be probably going. Is there any possibility that the Prime Minister of India is also likely to move? Will he tell the House?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall endeavour to meet some of the points and criticisms raised on the debate

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

yesterday. Right at the beginning, the hon. Member, Professor Hiren Mukerjee expressed a great deal of indignation at some reference I had made in the other House to the activities of the party of which he is such a shining member. He said, rather warmly, that he was not going to take what I said lying down. Well, it is entirely up to him to lie, sit or stand, it is quite immaterial to me, but I was little surprised at what he said. He used the words, I think, that I had a phobia, a Communist phobia. Well, some people may have it. I am not aware of any phobia that I possess, and certainly not a Communist phobia.

But I do have strong feelings when our national interests are concerned. I do, inspite of my attempt not to be narrow-minded and to think in larger terms of the world, feel rather strongly about this country of mine, and I feel strongly when its interests are not only ignored, opposed, but when people of this country forget the fact that they have a certain duty to this country and stand up for those who have aligned themselves against this country in many ways. I shall go thus far to say that I hope I am strong enough not to stand for India in a matter if I think India is wrong; I am not prepared in theory, in practice, I do not know, I may be moved. I am not prepared to say India is right or wrong, I want India to be right not wrong. But where I believe India is right I am certainly going to stand for India with all my strength and might.

In this frontier matter which we have discussed here repeatedly, I am convinced of India's position, India's stand. The fact that I do not fall into line with some hon. Members opposite who continually demand some kind of warfare immediately for the vacation of these territories of India which are occupied does not indicate, perhaps, that I feel less strongly about this matter but only, if I may say so with all respect, that I have a sense of responsibility about these things and I do not think it is good enough in such matters to talk loudly without reference to consequences, without reference to what one can do and what one cannot do.

However, the point I wish to say is, this—I have given a specific instance—that the weekly organ, I believe, of the Communist Party, which is called the *New Age* has carried on a consistent, a blatant, a pernicious and a false propaganda on this issue. And I use my words deliberately. I say that propaganda is meant to defame our position. Of course, it begins by saying: "Let us all be friends. Let everybody be friends. We all want to be friend. That is why we are dealing with this matter in a friendly way. I want definitely and I should have liked to know—I asked this question in the other House and there was no answer—as to whether that propaganda in that paper reflects the views of the Communist Party of India or it does not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Sir, If I may be permitted to interrupt the Prime Minister, it is a fact—nobody denies it, it is stated on the paper itself—that *New Age* is published by the Communist Party of India. I do not mind the advertisement which the Prime Minister gives to *New Age* in this House, but I do wish to say that if the Prime Minister can point out anything anti-national stated there ways and means are open to him as head of the Government to take action. We stand by the Meerut resolution of the National Council of our Party. If the Prime Minister wishes us to—(*Interruptions.*) deviate from it, we cannot oblige him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, no. We are not a court of law here to go into this. I am merely pointing out the fact which I think should be obvious to any reader of that paper that on this issue it has been carrying on a consistent line of propaganda which certainly is very much opposed to the line of Indian thinking. Also,

it may interest them to know that because of this, extracts from this paper are copiously used across the seas in other countries to justify their position. It is interesting.

I would also mention this thing. I would prefer not to mention names—it is not proper here to mention them—but I would mention areas where they function: in the Kangra district, in Himachal Pradesh, in the Lahaul valley, in Garhwal and in the Almora district. It is some kind of an insidious propaganda being carried on in these border districts which are peculiarly delicate. Naturally, it is not quite the same thing as one might be doing in Bombay, Madras or elsewhere. In that very delicate area, for people going and carrying on propaganda on those lines which are broadly, I might say, on the *New Age* lines, it has certain undesirable consequences.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Why do they not name them and find them out? Simply making a reference like this a nothing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government are taking steps. We deal with them. The State Governments deal with these people.

Now, I might add that I say this—I was talking about this business—because it is a matter which has nothing to do with any economic policy or any other policy. I do not mind the hon. Member opposite advancing any economic arguments, economic policies, etc. He ought to know that far from having any Communist phobia, we are as a Government, as a country, in terms of the closest friendly relations with the biggest Communist country in the world, that is, the Soviet Union. It has nothing to do with communism. It has to do with nationalism and India's freedom and India's integrity.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The election will decide. (*Interruptions.*)

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This kind of remark that the hon. Member made surprises me even more. I did not expect it of him. This kind of forward people who have no relation to India's thinking, India's thought say this: they say that the elections will decide who will win or lose. Whether they win or lose, they are acting wrongly, anti-patriotically, anti-nationally—(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On a point of order. Here is a statement being made by the Prime Minister perhaps in the heat of the moment.

Some Hon. Members: No, no. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Communist Party Members have been elected to this House; not by the grace of the Congress Party. He said that we act " anti-nationally". This is a kind of statement which goes against the grain of Parliamentary discussion. If they want to push us out of Parliament, ways and means are open to him to do something about it. But I cannot understand this kind of deviation into an unmannerly exhibition of anti-parliamentarianism.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Unparliamentary or unmannerly?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is evident that hon. Members opposite, some of them, have lost all sense of balance.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You started it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At least mine is a right balance; yours is a wrong balance. (*Interruptions.*). There are always two sides to a question—the right side and the wrong side. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: No interruptions please.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have been accused by—not the hon. Member there—his close colleagues outside....

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): You said once, Sir, wars settle nothing. I say heated words also settle nothing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not sitting down for the Raja Sahab. I have been accused of carrying on malicious propaganda about this matter. I have been accused of election stunts and all that. The Communist Party is not lacking in abuse of language. So, I want to make this clear. Government, of course, will take such action as it can, but there are issues, like the issues of India's integrity on which there is going to be no compromise with any party or anybody as far as we are concerned. I put it to him again a straight question: Does his party stand for *New Age* articles or not? It is a straight question. They are in print, black and white.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is rather unfair: I do not have the *New Age* here and now in Parliament to give an answer. I say only this that the *New Age* declares itself and rightly so as the organ of the Communist Party of India. I do say also that the Communist Party stands by the Meerut resolution of the National Council of our Party. I cannot go further than that. I do not read every syllable of the *New Age* articles. I have not even got a copy of it before me. I am asked to contradict something which is nowhere in the picture and to which nobody refers.

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Prime Minister ask him to accept it? He has already said that it is the organ of his Party.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Thank you, Sir. I shall deal with the other points. Shri H. N. Mukerjee advised us that we should develop diplomatic relations with the African States. Obviously we are going to develop them and we are developing them. Shri Nath Pai referred to India's policy of "self-deception" in regard to China, the failure of that policy, etc. That is an old argument with which I regret I do not agree. I am yet unable to understand how we might have done something else ten years ago or eight or nine years ago which would have changed the course of events, as people seem to imagine they might. I do not say that our policy always is perfect; that we do not make mistakes. But, in spite of every effort I have been completely unable to understand this type of criticism that is advanced every session every year by some hon. Members opposite.

What is happening in Tibet apart from what we did ten or nine or eight years ago? It is a fact that what has happened in Tibet has been a grievous tragedy for the people of Tibet. There is no doubt about it in my mind. The mere fact that we have given refuge not only to the Dalai Lama but to large numbers of persons, about 22,000, is evidence of how we felt about it and how we continue to feel about it. We regret deeply at many of the accounts and the stories which have reached us as to things happening in Tibet. That is one thing.

It is another thing for us to make gestures which can only be described as helpless gestures of indignation. We do not think—normally every case has to be judged by its merits—whether such gestures are profitable or dignified for a Government like ours to make.

Shri Nath Pai said that he was hurt and humiliated at my saying something about Goa and Africa. He must have misunderstood me. What I said was, that the events that were happening in Africa—a large number of new countries becoming independent—must lead, I think, to the ending of the Portuguese empire in Africa. In that connection, I said Goa also will have to go out of Portuguese possession. It surely will not go by some magic thing happening

elsewhere. It will go because of our efforts and our decisions and I expect, as I pointed out, this train of events which is happening certainly has an effect on our own decisions and the steps we may tage at the right moment.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh talked about, I understand, a place called Hupsang Khad, a village four miles on our side of Shipki La. I can assure him and others who might be under any misapprehension that this village is completely under our possession. There is no question of anybody else being there. It is true that it is in that small area there, which is claimed as Chinese, but it is in our possession.

Then, he said something which I was quite unable to understand, something about foreigners there and something about displomats not paying enough attention to our border areas. I really do not understand what foreigners are there. So far as I know, there is only one foreigner, possibly two, in that area in NEFA. One foreigner is Dr. Varrier Elwin, who is our adviser.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): He is an Indian citizen now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was going to say that. Dr. Verrier Elwin who came from a foreign country became an Indian citizen. But even if he was a foreigner, it makes no difference to me in this matter, because he is our adviser and we attach high value to his advice and to his experience and to his great love and attachment for India, and more especially the tribal people. I am very glad that we have the advantage of having his advice. He has nothing to do with many of our other activities in the tribal areas, whether they are military or other. He advises us on social and other matters.

As for diplomats going there, again I do not quite understand what is meant. Who are the diplomats? We do not permit foreign diplomats to go there. We do not encourage them to go there. If he referred to our own officers, they have to go there when business calls them; they are not supposed to wander about.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): About diplomats, I meant the northern area; not our territory, but Tibet and the entire area around Tibet, which was previously the centre of meeting ground for three empires.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have quite understood it now.

Shri Mahanty was pleased to say that our patrols on the border were not doing any good. I am surprised.. ..

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I did not say they are not doing any good. I said they were ill-equipped.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what standard of equipment he has in mind, and how he judged about the equipment of our people there. I really do not know. May be if you judge our patrols in the normal American standard, they may be ill-equipped, because the Americans have to carry about all kinds of things which no Indian trooper has, because they can afford it. But as a matter of fact, our soldiers there are very well equipped. This is what we think and I just do not understand how Shri Mahanty or any hon. Member can make a remark like this, without knowledge of the facts.

I think Shri Mahanti also talked about Gen. Thimayya's visit to Italy and about his having a look at their mountaineering school, and concluded that we must be very backward in this, because Gen. Thimayya has to go there and look at it in Italy. Surely this is a very extraordinary conclusion to arrive at, because you want to learn what other countries are doing in regard to anything—

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warfare, etc. As Gen. Thimayya had to go to England, we agreed to his stopping in Italy, because Italy has a good mountaineering establishment, to have a look at it and its equipment there. I may say that most foreigners who know do not share Shri Mahanty's opinions about our soldiers.

Some hon. Member asked why we keep these talks that are going on with the Chinese officials secret. I really do not understand this question. They are talks going on about which I do not know the details—I get a report on the second or third day—examining papers, maps, references, ec. They are taking place in the public market-place. They are confidential talks. What kind of statement am I to make, except to say, as the House knows, that these have nothing to do with coming to a settlement or anything. The officials cannot arrive at settlements. But there is a mass of material and we thought it best in the circumstances for this material to be examined carefully. It may be, of course, that there are differences of opinion about some papers or documents. Anyhow, it does help in future consideration of that matter and that examination has been taking place first in Peking and then here.

There is one little word that is often being used here; we talk about Tibet or any place like that—'buffer State'. I wonder whether it is realised by those who use it that it is rather an insult to call any place a buffer State. A buffer State means something between two Strong States. Factually, it may be correct; but it it not a nice thing to say about any State that it should be a buffer State or it was a buffer State. A buffer State means a helpless thing, between two independent States, which cannot do anything. It may be that in the past that was its position, but it is no good using that word in this context.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am prepared to agree with the Prime Minister; but, to be a buffer State is also a compliment because it takes the shock; it is able to take the shock.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some question was put to me, perhaps by Shri Hiren Mukerjee, about the extension of the jurisdiction of our courts to Pondicherry. The Government of India, have decided as a matter of policy to remove the appellate jurisdiction of the courts in France over Pondicherry and steps to that end are being taken.

A question was raised about the registration of Goans as Indian citizens. So far as we are concerned, we are perfectly willing to do that. There are certain legal aspects involved, which are being examined. But *de facto*, of course, we have treated them as Indian citizens.

Some hon. Member asked me about the canal waters agreement. I should have liked to place this full agreement before this House as soon as it is finalised. It is rather difficult to deal with it in a patchy way. Nevertheless, I should like to state broadly what it is. It is generally based on the World Bank's proposal of 1954, the salient feature of which was the allotment of the waters of the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, except for minor uses in Jammu and Kashmir, to Pakistan and the Sutlej, Ravi and Beas to India. A transition period during which Pakistan would construct canals, etc., to replace supplies hitherto received by her from the rivers going to India was to be fixed, India contributing towards the replacement works and allowing to Pakistan progressively diminishing supplies from the eastern rivers during this transition period.

The main features of this treaty are: Pakistan should build these replacement works, presumably, we hope, in ten years' time, and during these ten years we supply water to them, though in a progressively diminishing degree. And Pakistan is going to

be helped in building these replacement works to some extent by us, that is, financially, to the extent that we are going to deprive Pakistan of the water that Pakistan has been getting so far, we are helping it to build these replacement works. But, in effect, Pakistan is going to build on a much bigger scale with the help of a number of countries and the World Bank. So, large sums of money are going to be given to Pakistan by the World Bank and by a number of other countries. We have, of course, nothing to do with it and that is not a part of our agreement. That is between the World Bank, Pakistan and the countries concerned. We are going to make an *ad hoc* contribution spread out over ten years.

Then, there is the transition period, as to what we should do during this ten year period. And although this should not cause us any difficulty, it really took a long time to decide how much water we are going to give, in what form, what the payment should be in these ten years etc. That too, I believe, has been settled now. The ten years begin from April 1, 1960, this year, the date on which the treaty comes into effect; it is given some months retrospective effect. This period of ten years can be extended to a further period of three years at Pakistan's request. But the extension is subject to a reduction in our contribution by 5 per cent. in the first year, by 10 per cent. for two years and by 16 per cent. for the three years. India will have no responsibility for their canals, etc. The water to be supplied by India to Pakistan from the eastern rivers during the transition period is to be of a diminishing scale, and roughly this ten year period is to be divided into two phase. 1960—66 and 1966—70. I need not go into the details of the phases.

One question that troubles many people is what the effect of this agreement with Pakistan is likely to be on the Rajasthan Canal. According to present plans, the Rajasthan Canal will be ready to carry some irrigation water up to 1200 cusecs in 1961, 2,100 cusecs in 1962 and 3,000 cusecs in 1963. Thereafter, it is proposed to enlarge the capacity in such a way that by about 1970 the canal would be developed to 18,500 cusecs. We are trying to provide water to the Rajasthan Canal throughout this period in an increasing degree. In the first two years, it does not matter, they can take any quantity, but much more later. But partly this will depend on some water of another scheme which is, in a sense, allied to this, that is, the Beas scheme, effecting the damming of the Beas by us. This is a biggish scheme and, although Rajasthan Canal will be getting water throughout in an increasing quantity, the full supply will come only from the Beas later. Now, because we are accommodating Pakistan to a considerable extent, the World Bank has promised us aid for the construction of the Beas dam.

Then the treaty provides for a permanent Indus Commision, consisting of Indian and Pakistan Commissioners.. Each Commissioner would be the representative of his Government for all matters arising out of the treaty and will serve as a regular channel of communication on all matters relating to the implementation of the treaty. The permanent Indus Commission will take the first steps to iron out any differences between the two sides. The treaty also provides for neutral expert to whom differences of a technical nature would be submitted for solution. A court of arbitration has been provided to deal with the major disputes on the interpretation of the treaty. Broadly, this is the position.

May I now just refer to certain broad features to which I referred yesterday also? One matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the House particularly is how the world is drifting more and more to violent methods and deeds. Only two or three days ago the Prime Minister of Jordon was assassinated or was blown up, and others too. Whatever

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one's views may be on anything, the adoption of such methods is bound to lead to chaotic conditions. In fact, we have to decide really, bearing in mind what we are aiming at, what kind of society we are aiming at. That applies to foreign policy as well as to domestic policies. If we are aiming at what one would call a good society, I submit that it cannot be built up on the basis of violence and hatred. We are, at the present moment, drifting rather rapidly from an ordered world to an anarchy. And this spirit of violence which is growing is a challenge to us. Unless we have a sense of national discipline, we cannot check this.

I think it was Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who directly or indirectlly criticised our officers and diplomats. I do not know what he called them. I should like to say that in our External Affairs Ministry we have been served by men of very considerable ability, men who are, if I may say so, dedicated to the cause they serve. I should like to pay my tribute to them; not only to them, but to others too.

Then a point was raised as to why a Deputy Secretary is talking to the Chinese officials. Apart from the fact that Deputy Secretary happens to be our best expert on the subject, just as the head of our Historical Section is an expert, regardless of his status in the hierarchy, normally in such talks people talk to others of an equal status, and if we chooose a Deputy Secretary it is because the Chinese have chosen somebody of that level. So, he talks to them. But the fact is that the persons who are dealing with this matter are our experts on these questions, and they are dealing with them very well.

Today happens to be the last day for one of our most distinguished civil servants, Shri N. R. Pillai. I have been associated with him, in some way or other, ever since independence, but very closely associated as our Secretary-General during the last eight years, and he has been not only a valuable adviser but a good friend during this period. And his going away will certainly create a certain blank, not only in our External Affairs Ministry, but in those who have advised us. I am sure, the House would wish him well.

Before I finish, may I refer to rather an interesting passage written, I think, 125 years ago by a well-known French writer? Almost one might think it is in the nature of a prophesy. I should read out just a part of it. This was written by de Tocqueville in 1835.

> "There are at the present time", he says, "two great nations in the world which started from different points but seem to tend towards the same end. I allude to the Russians and the Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed and while the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere they have suddenly placed themselves in the front rank among the nations and the world learnt of their existence and their greatness at almost the same time."

This was written 125 years ago.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They are still growing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I indicate that I would gladly accept the amendment of Shri Jaganatha Rao to this motion?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I did not say something bad. I only said that you have said that war can settle nothing. I said that heated words also can settle nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put Shri Jaganatha Rao's amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Our amendment (No. 9) also.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What about amendment No. 8?

Mr. Speaker: I will put them one after the other. Is any other substitute motion being pressed?

Some Hon. Member: No.

Mr. Speaker: I will put No. 8 first. No. 9 will come later

The question is:

That *for* the original motion, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that the policy pursued so far which aimed at vacating Chinese aggression has been halting and lacks in purposiveness and therefore all possible steps be taken to vacate Chinese aggression on Indian territories." (8).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House. It is a long one. I need not read it.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put amendment No. 1. The question is: That *for* the original motion, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the said policy." (1).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: All other amendments are barred.

12.54 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: SITUATION IN ASSAM

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the next item on the Order Paper. Shri G. B. Pant.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The hon. Prime Minister will move the motion.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I make a humble submission? I hope you will agree with me. Perhaps the whole House will agree with me that as the hon. Prime Minister has already had a really hard time—not hard in putting his points across, I do not mean that, but a very arduous time—may I humbly suggest that we go into recess for an hour so that he may also get some rest..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Half an hour.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I need at least an hour for myself. I cannot rush and eat. I am pressing the wish of the House and I am only hoping that it will come from the Chair.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru *indicated dissent.*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister is always fresh.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been considering in a somewhat diffused way international affairs. We come now to the domestic scene and to some things that have happened and are happening in this country which have been grievous to all of us and which have caused an enormous amount of sorrow and misery. Not only the actual sorrow they have caused but in the context of things the consequences of what has happened in Assam and Bengal are so far-reaching that everyone of us, I hope, will appreciate them in considering this question. We have had trouble in India—I mean, serious trouble—even since independence on many occasions, but the kind of thing that has happened in Assam is rather of a new type and a new type in the big way. It does rather shake the foundations of our country and our unity. Therefore in

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considering this matter we have to be, I hope, even more careful than usual, that we do not allow ourselves to run away with momentary excitement to which sometimes I am liable, Sir. We know that this matter has led to great excitement and passions. When there is excitement and passion the mind ceases to function clearly and only anger comes out of it. But the matter is so important, so vital to the future of our country that we just cannot afford to be angry. We can afford to be angry and lose our tempers occasionally but not when very serious things are under consideration and when the consequences of our words or actions may be very far-reaching indeed. I do not think that in this context we have faced anything like this since independence, that is, in the context of the consequences being bad for our country and weakening the bonds that hold it together.

I want to be frank with this House. At first, I did not want to move this. I wanted to speak on this motion, certainly but I did not want to move it. I thought that my colleague, the hon. Home Minister, was far more fitted for this purpose, as he is undoubtedly. Nevertheless on thinking again I saw some virtue in my moving it even though I might not do so as my colleague would have done. I thought that in a matter of such supreme importance the Prime Minister should take charge of it, of course with the help of his close colleagues, and that I should place it before the House.

Now, here we are facing this problem with two States, namely, Assam and Bengal, rather intimately involved and naturally feeling very strongly about it in different ways. Others too feel the sorrow of it. Or, perhaps people coming from other States do not feel it in that intense way. Sorrow they feel but not in that way which the people from Assam and Bengal might feel because they are involved themselves. Perhaps, therefore, it is we others from the other States who can help a little in considering this question more objectively and more calmly than those who feel it even more strongly that we do. I would appeal, not to them, but to every one including our colleagues from Bengal and Assam to think of it in this larger context and not merely in the somewhat narrower context of some odd event which has moved them very much.

13 hrs.

During the last six weeks or so, I have naturally studied this question, seen inumerable reports. I spent three days in Assam too and met many people, Bengali speaking, Assamese speaking people and others and received scores and scores of memoranda and heard their excited talk. I remember, it was at the close of my stay there, that after this experience of charges, counter-charges, excited talk, angry talk, I said, my first problem has become how to retain my own sanity I said, my mind has been so shaken that I must hold on to myself and I must not allow myself to be swept away this way or that way in an angry mood. I can well understand other people perhaps feeling that way also.

Another experience that I had there and later was to be very chary of believing anything that the people told me. Then and there, when I met the deputation or read their memoranda, at first, I was inclined to accept. Soon found somebody else come and say exactly the opposite of what the previous memorandum has said. Then, I become a little more careful and I started examining and cross-examining trying to trace anything that was said, how far it was true.

There can be absolutely no doubt that what has happened in Assam is a grievous tragedy. Events have happened which are totally inexcusable, unpardonable. Let us admit that. But, I would beg of this House to remember that all the accounts that have appeared are not necessarily true. To my certain knowledge, many of them are false, or untrue or

without foundation. I say so because all kinds of papers are circulated and all kinds of things have appeared in the newspapers. Normally one cannot get a grip of the things. I read in the newspaper many dead names mentioned. I meet the fellow who is mentioned as dead in a hale and hearty condition. It is a fact which you can immediately contradict that a man who is reported dead is very much alive. You can see it. So, this type of thing, one has to guard oneself against.

I have received papers from deputations referring to the most ghastly things really, merely reading it makes one's hair stand on end, about some kind of treatment of women, of children. There have been bad cases, a few about women. But, what was referred too about children, it shocked me exceedingly. I have not been able to find a trace, an iota of evidence for it anywehere. Nobody ever mentioned it to me although I saw hundreds. Nobody ever mentioned it to the Ajit Prasad Jain Committee although they met large numbers of people. Suddenly it comes in some kind of a document. I am merely mentioning it, not to minimise in the slightest what has happened. I think it is a ghastly story. But, let us not be lead away by everything that a newspaper has reported or might report or any printed document or typed document might say. I am not criticising anybody for the moment because I do not know what I would say if I was excited. We all express ourselves in forcible language. We all tend to become credulous. When we are excited we believe everything. I have seen and I have had to deal with all kinds of refugees in the last 10 or 12 years; refugees from Pakistan, refugees from Tibet, now refugees from Assam, unhappily. The one lesson that I have learnt is that a refugee's statement is seldom correct. That is to say, it is not untrue. It is not deliberately untrue. I do not say he is lying. Not at all. He may, of course. I am not referring to untruth. But, the fact is that he is in a mental state of unhappiness, he has gone through such terrible things, experiences, that it is impossible for him to be objective. What he tends to do is to relate as facts things which he has vaguely heard. That is a very common thing. He has heard. The person from whom he has heard something, heard it from a third party. And so, it increases. By the time it reaches me, it comes through 2, 3 4 sources and it has an appearance of being true whem it is grossly exaggerated or it has not got any basis at all. In these times, I do not know if I or any hon. Member had to face this difficult crisis in our lives like these refugees have had to face, what kind of account we would give of that. It is a very difficult thing. Our minds are working. We see a thing. We do not see the whole picture. We form an idea. The result is, the account we may give quite honestly would not be completely true: may have some atom of truth. Therefore, I would beg of the House to remember this. I have seen in some cases that the account given in the newspapers is without the least foundation sometimes. There is no truth in it, or in many statements that have been circulated by good people. I am not criticising them. They have accepted them because they have heard this from refugees or from others. This is the approach that I should like to make.

It is impossible in this debate here for this House to go into individual cases and all that. That would serve no purpose. It has been done; it has to be done; it may be done more. We have rather to see this question in its broadest aspect and the very broadest and biggest aspect, of course, is in relation to our country, India. That is the first thing to remember. Nothing should be permitted to be done, nothing should be allowed to happen which injures India. The most painful part of this Assam episode is, what has happened is a stab on India. That is the painful part of it apart from individual misery and unhappiness. We may blame the Assamese, we may blame the Bengali-speaking people for something or other. That

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is a matter for judgment where somebody went wrong. Obviously, the Assamese went wrong that these things happened. There is no doubt about it. You can see the result, houses being burnt and all that. You may trace the causes of it. You may go back, years back, friction between the Assamese and Bengali-speaking people. It is a long story, the whole story. Remember that fate and geography and the fact that they were both in India threw them together, as often happens, because they are so like each other. If they had been more different from each other, it might have been different. But if they were so like each other, when they fall out sometimes, when brothers fall out, it is a bad falling out. I remember some lines that I read when I was a boy:

> "To fall out with those we love
> Doth work like madness in the brain."

And so, when this kind of thing happens, somehow people become mad and function madly. That is no excuse, but that is an attempt to understand this business.

Here is Bengal, one of our greatest States in India, great in achievement, great in the big men it has produced, great in the leadership it has given to the national movement, the freedom movement, great in many ways, great in its literature, language etc. Here is Assam, a State long neglected under the British rule, almost a kind of forgotten State, tacked on to Bengal for many years, and I am afraid rather looked down upon as backward to some extent, and that Assam itself tied up in the hilly areas with all kinds of people; it is a mixed State with very difficult problems, frontier problems and these problems of its internal structure, problems, during the British days, of being forgotten and not progressing as much as it ought to have done as other parts of India did. And then comes partition which hits Bengal and hits Assam, both. And Assam is joined to India by a tenuous link—you see the map—which is a narrow link, with all kinds of urges to go forward and all kinds of difficulties to face, and all kinds of feeling that some people are coming in the way of their progress—employment, this, that and the other. So, feelings rise, and sometimes come out.

I can tell you quite frankly that I like the Assamese. I think they are a fine people. I like the Assamese young men,—I say so because I am going to say strong things about them presently—I think they are fine young men, but these young men of Assam have behaved atrociously for which there can be no excuse, no quarter. They are fine material. This madness seizes people, anger seizes them, but they are fine material, and that is the tragedy of it, that this fine material which can serve Assam and will serve Assam a great deal and serve India, should go astray this way.

This is the background. We are not going to consider all these petitios and things. Maybe some papers are circulated here giving lurid accounts of incidents that happened there, but before us we have one document, that is the report of the Ajit Prasad Jain Committee. If I may say so with respect, it is a good document, it is an able and objective survey, and it is no credit to it but some credit to me that what I had thought of and written about when I came back from Assam was largely on those lines, so that I find no difficulty at all in appreciating what that report says almost completely, barring minor things here and there perhaps, because it fits in with my thinking when I went there and my thinking as it has grown during all this period because I have been living in it, these Assam matters—almost daily papers, telegrams, discussions, all this has been happening.

There is another document which may not be formally before us, but which, no doubt, Members must have seen and may have read. That is a

paper that came out yesterday or the day before on behalf of the Assam Government, a policy statement. It is advantageous to us, it is good that this document came out about this time, so that we may know exactly where the Assam Government stands. It may be a little absurd for me to make a personal remark in this connection, but I was somewhat taken aback when somebody, a friend of mine, told me: "We think that you must have been responsible for drafting that document". I was taken aback because I am not responsible except maybe for verbal changes here and there. The whole substance of that document was produced by the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of Assam, word for word, every substantial thing that it says. It was shown to us certainly, and we suggested verbal changes here and there. It is their document, and it must be judged completely as such. There is no question of any compulsion or pressures by us on them.

As I expect hon. Members have read that document, we should like them to think about it. It is a brave and fine document. It is a document which might well be criticised by many people in Assam. It envisages action which is strong action. They have not become frightened that they should not do this because they might lose votes or lose the election that is to come. They have said that they will do what they consider to be their duty to do, whatever the consequences might be.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May we know if the Prime Minister will place it on the Table of the House? We do not know anything about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): We have read that in the press.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If you wish, Sir, we can place it. We shall place it tomorrow.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Today if possible.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Here it is. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 68].

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may be cyclostyled and circulated.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Now, what are the issues before us?

When I went there, I mean six weeks ago, and recovered a little from the shock of what I saw and what I heard, I immediately thought of what should be done immediately, and it seemed to me that the first thing to be aimed at was rehabilitation, to get back people to their homes—there were other important aspects too. There were at that time, I forget the exact figures, about 40,000 people in camps in Assam and about 4,000 who had gone outside Assam into West Bengal, refugees, and I thought we must concentrate on that immediately.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The Prime Minister said 4,000?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At that time, it was six weeks ago, or five weeks, I forget. So, I said: you must within the next two or three weeks get back these people who are in Assam and immediately rebuild the houses burnt down. Of course, there are three types of houses which suffered. One was the house that was completely burnt down. When I say "house", normally it means a hut, small huts. The second was houses or huts that were not burnt down, but looted—the hut was there still. The third was: houses were left quite whole, but people, through panic, had gone away. Quite a large number—I do not remember for the moment—8,000 or 9,000 huts were burnt down. And there, I saw the harvest ripening, and I said these people must come back to take advantage of their harvest. So, I wanted to hurry that process. And everything else seemed to

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me secondary; once they came back, let us do everything. Of course, in bringing them back itself, certain things had to be done. The very first thing was that the Administration should function with a measure of strength and efficiency.

And there can be little doubt, as Ajit Prasad Jain report says that in some districts of Assam, that Administration had collapsed during these days. It was not functioning at all properly. It was a misfortune also that at the top of the Administration, just at that time, the Chief Minister was lying very ill; the Finance Minister was in Kashmir, and the Chief Secretary was also in Kashmir. It was unfortunate. That, of course, is no excuse....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Why did he go?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Why did they go? Frankly, because this was not expected by them to happen. We can all be wise after the event. It may be, and I say it will be true to say, that their intelligence apparatus was very very bad, and it hardly existed; it may be also possibly that the intelligence staff, as perhaps other junior people there, maybe sometimes senior people, had themselves developed a certain bias this way or that way and did not function.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the circular of the I.G. which says that we were to expect very serious things in the very first week of June? That was the circular issued by the I.G. of police.

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): That is 1st July; it was not before that. The circular was issued on 1st July.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The Chief Secretary and the Finance Minister could have come back from Kashmir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He did, the moment he knew it. We now see these things with foresight; we know; we see that all this happened in May and this happened in June. But at that time, there did not appear to be anything very serious. Anyhow, it was, if you like, the fault of the Government, not judging the situation more thoroughly, or the fault of the Administration or their intelligence apparatus.

The Finance Minister and the Chief Secretary went to Kashmir before these serious developments, which took place on the 4th July. I was following daily the message; I did nothing. I came back from Kashmir myself on the 7th July. And that was the first I heard. I think I heard something in Kashmir on the radio, and then I came back. At that time, the Chief Minister was lying exceedingly ill. The Chief Minister, in fact, from the 6th July onwards, did not know anything that happened. He was too ill to be told or to know what was happening. I went to see him on the 17th or 18th July. He knew nothing of what had happened in Assam, from the 6th July onwards till I met him. And I did not talk either; he was too ill. That, of course, is no excuse. I am merely trying to mention certain obvious facts.

The fact is that the Administration did not function, in some places did not function at all....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): May I interrupt the Prime Minister? The I.G's. warning was on 1st June. At page 11 of the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation, we find:

> "During the month of June, the storm was gathering momentum and as early as the 1st June, a circular was issued by the Inspector General of Police suggesting that major trouble should be anticipated from the current agitation on the language issue and giving instructions as to how the Police should deal with it."

And the following are Shri A. P. Jain's observations:

> "It is, however, our painful duty to remark that proper precautions to meet the impending trouble were not taken."

Shri A. P. Jain: I shall produce the circular. I have got the circular with me. If it is printed as June, it is a misprint.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This may be seen too. But my main argument is not affected.

The fact is that in spite of some circulars and others—after all, one of the principal persons whose business it was to report from day to day was the Inspector General of Police himself and his staff, and not he himself, but all his staff.—it came unexpectedly. That the situation was not good is one thing, but to expect some major developments which suddenly came, because of the fire on the 4th July is another; some houses were burnt; the police came and fired, and an Assamese student was shot down in his hostel compound. I would not give any opinion about that. The matter is under enquiry. But that thing, in a very excitable atmosphere,—and people had worked up that thing—let loose a tremendous deal of passion. But I am not going into detail.

What I was venturing to point out is that we agree that the Administration did not function efficiency for a variety of reasons. As a matter of fact, the Assam Administration, if I may say so, has always been weak, weak in the number of people that serve it, and weak to some extent, sometimes also in the quality of people that serve it. That is a fact. But it was particularly weak, and functioned weakly in this matter.

Now, therefore, when I saw this, this position, I felt that obviously the Administration had to be strengthened. One question which was before me all the time,—the moment I went there, it had been referred to, and I heard it,—was whether there should be President's rule, whether I should recommend to the President to take over charge of Assam or not. And I gave a good deal of thought to it. On my return, I consulted and discussed this matter with my colleagues. I was almost, before I went to Assam, inclined to think that when such bad things had happened, it might be desirable to have President's rule. But then I considered: "What exactly are we aiming at there? What do we wish to do? What is our objective? And how vest can we attain that objective"?

If there was President's rule, it would mean the top somewhat changed. The basic administrative structure remains, except where we change it here and there; we shall have to function through that Administration with possible changes. I felt that so far as the top was concerned, top meaning the Government, the Chief Minister and his colleagues, although for a variety of reasons, either illness or being away, they had not functioned with efficiency, but were then functioning with considerable efficiency. When the Finance Minister came back from Kashmir, he certainly functioned with strength and efficiency. The Chief Minister was ill, unfortunately. And so far as the Chief Minister is concerned, I have long had the highest regard for him as an administrator and otherwise. In the Assam State, he has had a very special position, not only in the minds and hearts of the Assamese, but in Cachar among the Bengali-speaking people and in the hill areas too. So, he has been a tremendous cementing factor in this complex and problem State. In fact, I could not think of any other feasible Government which could take the place of the present Government, without this Chief Minister.

As for President's rule, I felt that it might have some advantages in a minor way. It would shake things up, which would be a good thing; it would take some steps which perhaps the

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local Government could not take. But it would be very difficult for the President-rule Government to take the basic steps. The basic steps were to change the whole atmosphere of that State, to prevent this drift, whether the drift was of refugees going to West Bengal or other things. Otherwise, conditions would remain, if you like, in a kind of armed truce controlled by President's rule.

Now, I have not mentioned one thing. The moment we heard of these occurrences in Assam, that is to say, the serious part of them, that moment steps were taken to send the Army. The Army went. There was no delay about that. The biggest thing the Centre can do in circumstances of this kind is to send the Army. The Army went in considerable numbers. The Army could go fairly rapidly, because it was stationed in Assam itself for other reasons—not this reason—for frontier reasons and the like. So the Army was there. The Army spread out. What else could President's rule do? As I said, the directing agency at the top would somewhat change and may be, to some extent, it might function with possibly greater speed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I enquire whether the Army was moved by the Central Government or the State Government or the local magistracy asked for Army help under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act? We have not been told what was the actual position.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can let him know later. But a local Magistrate can only ask for the Army locally situated. He cannot ask for big movements of the Army from elsewhere. That is only ultimately, and if the local Government asks for it. But it is the Central Government which has to order major Army movements. I cannot at the moment say on what date the Army was moved. I can find out or perhaps the Home Minister will let him know that.

An Hon. Member: The Home Minister is there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What was the date?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Army was deployed in Gauhati on the 4th itself.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No, Sir. The other day, he said it was on the 5th.

Shri G. B. Pant: On the 4th evening, and in Shillong on the 6th and in other places thereafter. It went to every place almost. Five battalions were deployed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: On whose initiative was it done? It is a very material point, because one of my charges would be that the Central Government simply sat here and watched the situation. I should very much like to know if I am justified in that conclusion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Would that charge be based on the delay in sending the Army?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes. I have some facts in my possession, official records, which I will show.

Shri G. B. Pant: It is not proper to disclose the correspondence that the Central Government may have had with the Chief Minister or the Governor there, but I may just say that a suggestion had been made before the 4th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Personally, so far as I know, when I came back—I said I was in Kashmir on those four or five days—when I came back, I enquired about it and I was informed that the Army was sent immediately. The Army stationed there went. I do not know the exact time and date. It went and it had been there for two or three days already.

This was the position that faced us. It was perfectly clear when I was there that no disturbance on any major scale could take place—could take place, I say—even if people wanted to do so, because of the Army, chiefly, and also because the administration, such as it was, was functioning with much greater efficiency. As Shri Jain's report says, some District Magistrates failed completely, some functioned very well. But anyhow, it was moving. But the Army was there and it was quite inconceivable that any large-scale disturbance could take place after that, and so long as the Army was there. There were other signs of improvement too. Of course, the Army could not remain there for ever. It went there and may remain there for some months or whatever it is.

So I thought that the advantages of President's rule would not be very considerable. We had the Army. We had the Governor, a very competent Governor, who, in fact, has both experience of Army work and other work. We had, I thought, the only Government that could function effectively; I could think of no other. And all these people were kept in close touch with us. There was no difficulty about our advising them and their accepting our advice or telling us of their difficulties. I felt if we had put President's rule there, immediately there would be a break in this and all the responsibility would be given to three or four persons who might be put there, and the people of Assam would, rightly or wrongly, feel terribly sullen and angry over this development and would not give their co-operation at all in bringing about a change in the mentality there. There is no doubt about it. If I may say so, every Party in Assam would have disliked this—and they said so to me.

So what I was after was to change the whole atmosphere of Assam, to get the co-operation of the people there. I went and addressed them. Everywhere I said, 'You have done great wrong. You must atone for it. You must perform *prayaschith* for it. You must go and build the houses that you have burnt down'. I could not spot the people, but this was generally speaking.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Did they not feel any repentance?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose so.

Shri Ranga: Why do you expect them to be sullen then?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose some did and some did not. I cannot say how many. I think they were certainly sorry for these, many of these misdeeds. But behind that lay all kinds of other suppressions, oppressions, past memories and histories. It is not very easy to analyse all that.

So I was anxious and I felt that you could not deal with this situation except with the co-operation of the people, not everybody, the mischief-makers, but broadly with the co-operation of the people. So I appealed to them in that context. I am quite certain that in the Presidential-rule context, that co-operation would not have been forthcoming. That is at least the impression I got. We had, in effect, most of the advantages that come from Central intervention, that is, the Army was there, our advice was there and all that, and if we went a step further, we would lose the major thing that was necessary. That was, changing the atmosphere there. That was how I felt at that time. And I told them to come together, from their committees for this purpose, build houses themselves, protect them, give assurance of protection and so on and so forth. I wanted to put this burden squarely on the Assamese people. They should feel their responsibility and not merely leave it to enforced measures, which were the Army and the rest. Anyhow, that was my idea of dealing with this situation.

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Unfortunately, my expectations were belied. Although during all this period—six weeks or eight weeks—no major incident has happened, or can happen,—because some minor incident may always happen—nevertheless, the number of people who have migrated from Assam has been very considerable. It is 40,000 or 42,000—I do not quite know at the present moment,—which is a very bad thing for Assam, a very bad thing for Bengal—large numbers of people—and very bad, of course, for the poor people themselves. We are now faced with this tremendous situation, how we can reverse this current because if we do not reverse it, the situation will deteriorate with extreme rapidity, become worse and worse and it may become completely unmanageable. How to do that is a matter in which both Assam and Bengal have a part to play. One of them cannot do it, however much they may try. The other party also has to come.

It has been a matter which I have not fully grasped why during the last 6 weeks or so this migration should continue in a big way. The answer, I agree, is that these people did not feel a sense of security; they were afraid of what might happen. True; it must be there; there can be no other answer; and so they went. How is one to give them that sense of security? Of course, I would have said, as I said there, I said I am prepared personally to stand guarantee for your security. And, I meant that. And, I say now they have that security. I am not talking about what I said; I am putting it in the crudest way—their security in the sense the Army is protecting them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the persons in sibsagar on the 25th of August where there was burning of houses and where a child was burnt to death? Even a Government Press note has been issued.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be; I cannot immediately answer. I do not remember.

I am looking at the particular picture which becomes progressively deteriorated because of this happening. There was no immediate cause expect fear, a lack of sense of security, fear, panicky conditions; and I do not deny the reasons for that. In fact, if you want to go against it you have to fight that thing and not to give way to it. But it is unfair for me to accuse anybody who has to face these consequences as to what they should or should not have done. Anyhow as I saw it, and as I still see it today, if this problem has to be settled as it must be settled, action has to be taken in many ways.

Obviously, of course, nobody can disagree that the evil-doers, the mischief-makers should be punished and punished strongly. There is no doubt about it. May I say, with all kinds of queer notions about it, even reputable newspapers wrote in a curious way. In one of them, the other day, I read that there were long lists in the possession of Government, of the mischief-makers with our government, the Central Government, and it almost seemed that I had it or my colleague the Law Minister had it and we were suppressing them.

Now, this is absolutely without foundation, no iota of truth in it. I have not seen a list; I have not heard of a list either in Assam or here. Nobody here has seen a list or heard of it.

Some Hon. Members: List of what?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A list of malefactors. One suggested that lists are in the possession of Government here, and that everybody knows that and that for some reason or other we are suppressing it and taking no

action. I say, somebody may have it; hon. Members here may have it. I have not seen a list or heard of it. My colleague the Home Minister has neither seen nor heard of it. The Law Minister has neither seen nor heard of it.

Of course, when I was there some names were mentioned to me—not very many names, because I was not carrying out an enquiry into individuals—a few names came to me, and those names I have not remembered too. One of them is a student leader and an other a public man. So, some names might have been mentioned, may be, to the Law Minister.

I am merely saying how wrong statements are made and create a mentality in the people. We are charged as a Government—as Shri Chaudhuri just now hinted—for not taking action in this matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I said timely action.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All right; not taking timely action, presumably because we sent the Armed Forces later than we might have done. I do not think so. I was, unfortunately, not here at all; I was in Kashmir. But, according to my information, they were on the 4th in one place and on the 5th or 6th at another place. It is very difficult to remember. This serious trouble took place on the 4th of July. However, this is a matter to be considered. We sent more forces later.

What exactly the Centre was supposed to do is not clear to me, because if anybody is of the opinion that we should have introduced President's rule immediately, that is a different matter. Having considered that question, I thought that was a wrong step and a harmful step because if that had been done, the time for bringing about any suitable atmosphere in Assam to settle this matter properly would have been not only long delayed but made very difficult. In these matter, we cannot function as Grand Moghuls there. We have to convert the people, bring them round—and punish, of course, those who have done wrong. Generally, everybody does wrong. Because all this happened in Assam we are not going to condemn all the population of Assam; because a number of students behaved badly we are not going to condemn all the students of Assam. We punish those who are really guilty and try to win over the others. After all, if not today, tomorrow, the day after, even if President's rule is there, 6 months after, you must have elections. Those people choose their leaders; and if they are not won over, brought into a proper frame of mind, you get back to the same state or worse. They are more angry still: 'Oh we have been sat upon previously; we are now sat upon now'. They forget the evil they have done; and the new things fills their minds. So, that was the basic approach. I am not aware, during this period of the Central Government having failed to do anything they should have done. May be, of course....

लाला अचित राम (पटियाला) : मैं और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन हमें यह बताया जाये कि पहली जुलाई से पहले वहां पर सेंट्रल सी० आई० डी० काम करती थी या नहीं। और अगर करती थी, तो वह क्या करती रही ?

Shri Ranga: They have also gone to sleep.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने आप से कहा कि सेंट्रल सी० आई० डी० और आसाम सी० आई० डी० मिली थीं। कम से कम हमें कोई ख्याल नहीं था कि इतनी खराब हालत वहां होने वाली है।

लाला अचित राम : आप को ख्याल नहीं था, लेकिन सी० आई० डी० सिस्टम को भी क्या खयाल नहीं करना चाहिये ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने कहा कि वहां का सारा इंटेलिजेंट सिस्टम खराब था। मैं ने शुरू में ही कहा।

लाला अचित राम: वहां का सी० आई० डी० सिस्टम खराब था, लेकिन सेंट्रल सी० आई० डी० तो अच्छी थी। It was appointed by the Central Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Evidently, my colleague the Home Minister is the boss of the CID. He will tell you about it. The fact is, our intelligence system failed.

The second thing that is held up, I believe, is why these evil-doers have not been punished quickly and effectively. All I can say is, I believe, that some more than 4,000 people have been arrested by the Assam Government. (*Interruption*). People have this in mind; they imagine that the evil-doers are certain individuals who are in their minds. And, may be they are right; may be they are wrong; I cannot say. I am not aware of a single man. I am aware of some people who deliver powerful aggressive speeches on the language question. That is true. I have no knowledge of a single individual in favour of it except the one who was the leader of the students against whom I can definitely say that he took part in some of these nefarious activities. But immediately to take action and chop off the head of some miscreant. . .(*Interruptions.*)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether the Prime Minister has seen the recommendation in Jain report on page 19—

"Apprehension of ring leaders, who are still at large. Special courts should be set up for the speedy trial of important offenders."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I quite agree. I am merely stating that I am not aware of all the persons; I am saying this because it is imagined and stated that we are in possession of this knowledge and we are suppressing it. I do not know a single case, except as I said, a student leader.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): He is perhaps referring to one Mr. Dulal Barua. Is he a student? He is a forty year old person and father of four children. He is put up as the leader of students by the Assam Government. He is not a student at all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely the hon. Member should realise that most of our student leaders are like that.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The student leader in question appears to be in Government service. Then, inspite of not having a degree in his possession, he has a post-graduate scholarship which was ordered by the Director of Public Instruction? May I know how all this kind of thing happened?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is more or less correct. It is a very odd case. He was a clerk in the agricultural department—this gentleman with five children and a wife. He organised a strike in his department. Apparently, the strike was more or less a successful strike. Thereafter he took leave, I think. I do not remember the exact chronological order of these events. But anyhow he went to another department, the education department and he managed to get a scholarship—

a post-graduate scholarship. . . (*Interruptions*). Then he got leave from the agricultural department where he was serving and having got leave there and having become a student, immediately he applied all his considerable talent in organisation to organise the students for what is called the councils of action. I must pay him credit for he organised it remarkably well.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am afraid that this person was no graduate at all. How could he get a post graduate scholarship?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That may be true. We do not say that he was a graduate. There is obviously some hanky-panky about it—how he got this, how some people seemed to favour him there and all that. There is no doubt about it. It is a bad show. But anyhow this man—maybe, with the help of some others but he was the principal person—was building up what can only be described as a kind of student caucus. We sometimes complain of political parties exploiting the students. No-doubt, they do here and there. But my own impression is that the student caucus in Assam was no creature of any political party. It dominated the scene and made the political parties and their leaders behave according to its wishes and ordered them about—simply ordered them about. For instance, it will say: you must come and preside at this meeting or your house would be stoned and so on. The poor fellow would go and preside for fear of his being stoned.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Does the Prime Minister also know that the public man to whom he referred—I do not want to name him—brought this person after he was made a post-graduate scholar and introduced him to the student gathering in the university campus saying: I am bringing to you the leader of Assam students and the future Chief Minister of Assam?... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know all that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Does it not indicate that in the administration and politics of Assam there are certain corrupt politicians and an alliance between them the fascist type storm-troopers and commando-gangs? All these things are very plain.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir, It does indicate certain things. The gentleman you referred to who was at that time Education Minister, left the Government soon after or was made to leave it. No doubt he was a somewhat disgruntled person and possibly he encouraged the wrong things there. I have no doubt broadly about this. Exactly what he did—I do not know; I cannot say. But there is a general impression that he had no love for the Chaliha Ministry and wanted, therefore, to encourage those who were opposed to the Chaliha Ministry.

I request this House to consider what our aim should be I do submit that this kind of mere vague talk or angry talk—we are angry and we should be angry, I do not deny it—does not help us to consider this question with any clarity. We want presumably peace and order there. We want all these refugees to go back. Mind you, all this in a smaller scale has happened on the other side. A number of Assamese have gone from Bengal back to Assam. It may be on a smaller scale. We want to stop all this. We want to create a sense of security there. We have to build something which has much deeper foundations and we have to create a feeling of kinship among the Bengali-speaking people as well as others speaking people as well as others there. There is no other way. Some of the proposals that are made must inevitably lead to disastrous consequences. They may satisfy us but

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they lead to disastrous consequences. If you cannot create a sense of goodwill, between the various sections of the community in Assam—it may take some time for them to come together—what are you going to do? You cannot take away chunks of population and remove them; you cannot leave them to fight each other out. In the context of India, there is absolutely no other way except to aim at that. Therefore, we should take no steps which come in the way of their coming together. It is not an easy matter and it does not suddenly happen.

The first thing is to remove the present difficulties and then gradually help in that process. I am convinced that Assam is a State with enormous potentialities for growth; it will grow. Today in Assam or in Bengal there may apparently be strong dislike and all that but as soon as we start working in a positive line, it will gradually grow less. In Assam it is bound to grow less. Assam has considerable material for progress. Its people are competent, if they may be given a chance. They may not have too much of a chance in the past. It is not an easy task, and it can only be done if you avoid doing things now which aggravate the situation. That was the approach we had and, as I said, I could not think myself of any better way of dealing with it except through the Assam Government as it is today. I could not think of a better local government and I did not think that a Central Government going into the picture would improve matters or it would be able to deal with it except just in the manner of a bludgeon—that is, till a strong force comes you hold the situation, but you never start the process of healing at all.

14 hrs.

Now, that was our conclusion as it was. Then it became necessary that the Government of Assam should be helped in various ways, supplies etc., but that its prestige should be held high. We wanted them to do difficult things, very difficult things, and if we weaken it all the time, if we try to undermine it, then it becomes even more difficult for them to do those difficult things. Therefore it is, I believe, our function, if my reason is correct, that we should not do anything which weakens the Assam Government. You know what the policy of the Assam Government is. It is in their own document, the policy document that they have issued. As I said, it is a strong policy, it is a brave policy and no one, I take it, here can sever with that policy.

The question that has been raised often enough is about enquiries. Now, obviously, when these troubles take place one's mind goes to an enquiry, for many purposes, to find out the evil-doers—that is one type of enquiry—to consider basic things, causes etc., seek remedies and all that. Now, again, when I was there in Assam over a month ago I thought of this. My mind is always conditioned to approve of enquiries whenever something happens. Let there be an enquiry, though I might mention that the way enquiries are held in India alarm me. I am not criticising the persons who hold the enquiry, but the procedures are really alarming. If something happens somewhere, for six months the thing lasts and when everybody has forgotton everything and vast sums of money are spent on it somekind of a judicial document appears. I should like full enquiries and relatively quick enquiries, quick decisions. Anyhow, my mind goes automatically towards some kind of an enquiry where any upheaval takes place.

But sitting behind Assam then and looking around what is happening—these strong passions that had been raised—it seemed to me quite clear that this type of an enquiry which will go on for many months would immediately halt the various proces-

ses that I was aiming at—the processes of healing etc.—stop them completely and, in fact, reverse them. After three days in Assam I simply seized hold of my head and said: "Can I hold on to my sanity or not?" It was because of these contradictory charges, counter charges, anger and all that—men and women and everybody coming. I was just amazed at the way I for a person became a butt of all these delegations and others and their strong language. I said, if a commission of enquiry comes here and this kind of thing goes on from day to day—evidence and all that—what effect will it have? I have no doubt at all that the effect would be to stop immediately any kind of process of healing and, as it always happens in such small court cases, each party would try to put its case at the strongst and would accuse the other in the strongest way, and, may be, ultimately, whatever may be decided, for the moment, for those months of enquiry, the atmosphere of Assam would be thick with hatred, violence, charge, counter-charge etc. No body would go back from Bengal to Assam, many more may come away from Assam to Bengal. All this would happen.

Therefore, thinking of all that it seemed to me—I was inclined to have an enquiry, certainly—that that type of enquiry while the process of reconciliation or resettlement or rehabilitation was going on would be harmful. In fact, I came to the identical conclusion that Shri Ajit Prasad Jain's Report says, in spite of my predilection for an enquiry. One or two things I wanted. One was that the guilty should be punished. Certainly, that is not part of an enquiry. So far as my mind went, this kind of enquiry lasting months and months is not the way to get hold of the guilty. There are shorter enquiries. I am glad that such short enquiries have been undertaken in some areas, and the joint report has recommended that approach elsewhere too. That is a quick way of getting the malefactor. Appoint a good man. If you do not like a departmental head, appoint a more senior man, a High Court Judge if you like. But this kind of quick enquiries in the local areas can get the malefactor. You would not get him by holding big enquiries. That I think is the right approach.

Now, it is said "comprehensive enquiry", "causes" and all that. I, subject to what I have said—its coming in the way—would have accepted that long ago. For me it was far more important, the future of the relationship of the Assamese and the Bengali-speaking people, than anything else. That was the basic thing. That was basic because if that went wrong,—it has not, it is bad enough of course for two of our principal States to be affected—I hope people will realise that the neighbouring States would be affected. There is no doubt at all about it—Bihar would be affected, Orissa would be affected and so on—because this kind of infliction of hatred and violence, unfortunately, spreads easily. So I was anxious somehow to get a grip of the situation, and later we can have any number of enquiries.

When I discussed this matter with the Chief Minister, Mr. Chaliha, broadly speaking, he was anxious to get things going and smoothly done but he was afraid that this enquiry would upset the applecart. He was not against an enquiry at all. This was, broadly, the approach which we took in this matter.

Now, I find that there are a number of amendments which involve chiefly enquiries. As I said, we are not against an enquiry at all. I may tell you that the Chief Minister, Mr. Chaliha also told me that he has no objection. He said: "We have nothing to hide. In fact, we are anxious that whatever evil thing has been done should see the light of day, whatever evil person have functioned they should be punished. We are anxious to do that and we are going

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to do it." That is what he expressed in his policy statement. But he pointed out to me only one thing. He said: "We do not want this kind of thing to come in and upset the work that we want to begin. The question of rehabilitation goes a long way, goes a better way". Then let us have an enquiry. But what kind of enquiry again? I am speaking for myself now and not for Shri Chaliha. As I said, an enquiry into these detailed circumstances everywhere, to pick out the malefactor, is not a suitable thing to do now. You cannot mix up the two things. It will prolong the agony. But what could be done quickly, relatively quickly, is an enquiry by competent men into the affairs in these half a dozen big major places, and let them punish those who are guilty. An enquiry that would have to go into deeper matters, into causes, etc., and then suggest a remedy is a very difficult task. That should be by really competent men; that should come at the appropriate time, the proper time and not to be barged in to upset everything which has been done and not even to help very much in getting hold of the malefactor, because it may take a much longer time. You cannot mix up a broad enquiry, causes and all that, and make suggestions for the future into these pursuits of the malefactor. They are two different things, which have to be dealt with differently.

So, I would suggest for the consideration of the House—if I may use the word, the pursuit of the malefactor—that this should be undertaken quickly as suggested by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain in his report, by appointing a competent person to enquire into the affairs by going to the chief areas of disturbance and then those persons should be dealt with. If any other enquiry is desired —the causes etc.,—certainly have it, but at the appropriate time, the right moment, and not when it comes and upsets all the healing processes that we wish to start.

I am not giving the numbers, the figures, in regard to the houses. I am told that 40 per cent of the houses that have been destroyed have been built or re-erected by the local people with the Assam Government's help, and often, I am glad to say, by the local people with the students and others helping. We placed our army at the disposal of the Assam Government to build quickly. There was some delay unfortunately because corrugated iron-sheets could not be obtained easily. But they have been obtained and they are there now in adequate numbers. The army people are there. It is not particularly a work suitable to the army. There are mostly little huts spread out here and there. They function in a concentrated way. So, it is not greatly suited to them, but still, it is possible that some particular area may be given to them for constructing these houses. But even otherwise the construction is going on pretty fast and there is plenty of room for nearly all the refugees to go back to the houses that were not burnt, the houses that were partly destroyed but which have been repaired.

There are two matters which I would like to mention. One is about the press and the other about the students. It is almost an axiom with us that the press is something above reproach, that the freedom of the press should not be touched. I myself largely believe in it, and I am prepared to put up with the press which is very far from the ideal, which may even fall below the average. Indeed we do put up with it. After all, there are many periodicals in India which do not bring great credit to India or to anybody. There are also good newspapers, good periodicals. I think we should accept that position. But I think it is a bit too much to say that the press can do anything that it likes, involving

grave injury to the common good, to the public. Obviously no country allows that. If the press today starts inciting people for a communal riot, we come down and stop it. Obviously we should. No idea of the freedom of the press should come in our way from stopping a press preaching communal riot. So, in such circumstances, instances, if the press does this, and does something which is worse than even the normal communal riot it produces intense hatred and bitterness between the Assamese speaking Bengalis and the Assamese speaking Assamese and the Bengali speaking Assamese and the people of Bengal. It is no small matter. It is a very serious matter, affecting the whole future of those areas in Bengal. There is no question at all of facts being suppressed. I am not in favour of suppression of facts. But I am against the trend being given which excites people and thereby creates an atmosphere which is most dangerous. I have no doubt at all that if any newspaper does that, action should be taken and there should be a law for action to be taken.

It is an impossible situation: that when these grave issues of national security, national solidarity, unity, are at stake, the newspapers should excite the people to frenzy. I do not blame the people who read those newspapers. What are those people to do when they get excited and when they read the daily stuff which excites them? It is not their fault. If I read that, when there are no other means of doing it, I would be excited.

I must say that when I saw some Assamese papers and some papers from Bengal, I found them very painful reading because of the way the headlines were put. I am for no suppression of news, but surely every rumour you near is not news. You give huge publicy to a rumour, and maybe afterwards, two or three or four days after, you say in two lines that it was a wrong thing! That has become the practice. I do know that completely false reports were given to the papers. I know it from personal knowledge because I enquired; they were false absolutely. There was much truth too, but above all, the whole way of editing the news—captions, headlines or whatever it was—was meant to excite, when every effort should have been to heal. I am not at all for hiding; certainly get the evil-doer to book. That is one thing.

Then, coming to students, I have just said that students in Assam are really like the students everywhere: sometimes misbehaving and sometimes behaving. I have no objection to that. But because of some special reasons,—maybe, they imagine that they occupy a special position and that they are much superior to everybody there, every authority, everybody. Some students—young boys, rather bright boys, I thought, and I liked them—came to me and made a very simple request: "We should be put in charge of law and order; remove your apparatus. See how we shall function. There will be law and order here." This was not said as a joke. They meant it. This is the mentality; an extraordinary mentality. Of course, I, not being an Assam leader, would give them a bit of my mind with great force, which I did in public meetings and elsewhere; and they listened to me because I feel friendly to them, even though I curse them sometimes. But really it is extraordinary. It is not good.

I do not understand it. In his minute of dissent, Dr. Gour talks about democracy and students. I shall be very respectful to Dr. Gour, but what he says there—I say so with all respect—is just bunkum; nothing else than bunkum. I hope it is parliamentary. But still, here, to talk in this context about democracy and students, really has no meaning. We want students to develop, to become big, to grow and serve their country and serve themselves and serve others and be ambitious, if you like. But to call this business of building up caucuses, to hold up that everything is

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democracy in action—the students—etc., has no meaning from either the students' point of view or the democratic point of view. I do not think Dr. Gour can stand either. But that is a big and serious problem, because after all, those students are bright people who ought to make good in the future, who will make good, I am sure, given the chance. I think they have energy in them and many other qualities in them. But this kind of thing, the way they have drifted is bad for them; it is bad for Assam and bad for everybody. They should be controlled.

Therefore, there are four or five things for-us to deal with. The very first is rehabilitation. They are all tied up really. Improve the administration, tone it up, tighten it, punish the guilty, punish the evil-doers as well as the administrators who did not come up and last of all, tackle the basic problems there, which is a much more difficult thing. But remember that we should not take any steps now which come in the way of our tackling the basic problems. If we take wrong steps, becoming hysterical and angry now, then we make the situation such that we will not be able to retrieve it at all. It is one of the biggest and greatest challenges that we have had, not Assam, not Bengal only, but the whole of India, and this Parliament, and I hope that we shall face this trial and challenge adequately.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the situation in Assam and the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon presented to the House on 30th August, 1960, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the situation in Assam and the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon presented to the House on 30th August, 1960, be taken into consideration."

I have received notice of several substitute motions. I will call the hon. Members one by one and if they press, I will treat their substitution motion as moved.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I do not want to move my substitute motion No. 1. I have given my name in substitute motion No. 7 of Acharya Kripalani.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not moving substitute motion No. 2. I am moving the next one, No. 3.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I move my substitute motion No. 4.

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol): I move my substitute motion No. 5.

Mr. Speaker: In the amended form, with the omission of the word 'Central'.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: Yes.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): In view of substitute motion No. 5 which has been moved, I am not moving substitute motion No. 6.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): I move substitute motion No. 7.

Mr. Speaker: These are the only substitute motions moved.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I have given notice of a substitute motion. Perhaps it has not been circulated because it was submitted after 3 P.M. Still, may I request you to admit it?

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of substitute motions on which he can speak. Why should I admit a motion which has not been circulated? Hon. Members must have had notice of all these substitute motions. The hon. Prime Minister has had no opportunity to look into it. So, it is too late.

Hon. Members will have 15 minutes or 20 minutes at the most.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That House, having considered the situation in Assam and the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon, presented to the House on the 30th August, 1960 recommends that the Union Government do consider the desirability of assisting the Assam Government by a generous subsidy in the task of prompt rehabilitation of the riot victims in Assam." (3)

Shri B. C. Ghose: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation in Assam and the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon, presented to the House on the 30th August, 1960,—

(a) regrets that the Union Government failed to fulfil its responsibility when it allowed an administrative breakdown to remain unattended to in Assam; and

(b) recommends that a comprehensive inquiry into the happenings in Assam by a high powered commission be organised with a view to allay misunderstandings and expose abuses that need to be corrected, and representatives of the Union Government should be posted in Assam to assist in the process of rehabilitation." (4)

Shri Atulya Ghosh: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation in Assam and the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon, presented to the House on the 30th August, 1960, recommends that the Government should at an appropriate time set up a judicial enquiry to enquire into the circumstances resulting into the disturbances in the State of Assam in the month of July and to suggest Dr. steps necessary to prevent the recurrence of such disturbances in the future." (5).

Acharya Kripalani: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation in Assam and the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon, presented to the House on the 30th August, 1960, is of the opinion that in view of the recent tragic happenings which have taken place in Assam and have created a sense of fear and insecurity in the minds of the minorities in Assam, a comprehensive enquiry by one or more Supreme Court Judges be instituted to enquire into the disturbances and the circumstances leading up to them and suggest remedies for ensuring adequate protection and full enjoyment of their rights guaranteed under the Constitution to all citizens and preventing recurrence of such incidents in future." (7).

Mr. Speaker: The motion and amendments are now before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last eight years and more, I have often spoken in this House, but I do not remember ever having felt as weighed down as I am by the subject under discussion today. We could never imagine that after thirteen years of independence and after ex-

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periencing the nightmare of the communal madness of 1946-47, the concept of Indian nationality, a proud label which enables everyone of us to stay in any part of our great country, would be battered and broken by incidents that we thought could never happen in our country again.

In Assam, a beautiful corner of our country, gruesome things have taken place that have brought shame not only on Assam, but on all of us. In the name of the Assamese language, whose development we all care for, but actually for deeper reasons of political cupidity, which have been even indicated by the Jain report, these ghastly things have happened. I say this not only because of the agony and torture of many thousands of people who have been pushed out of Assam or are living with a chilling sense of fear and insecurity, people who speak the language which I also imbided with my mother's milk, but I say this because of the danger these unhappy events indicate. The Prime Minister has also spoken of the threatened dissolution of our Indianhood.

I was recalling what perhaps you will appreciate, a rhyme in the *Vishnu Puran* where our country is designated:

उत्तर यत् समुदस्य
हिमादे श्चैव दक्षिणम्
वर्षम् तद् भारतम् नाम
भारती यत्र सन्ततिः।

We are the children of India, the country which extends from the Himalayas to the sea and wherever we are, under the Constitution and under the terms of the culture we have inherited, we are entitled to live in possession of all our rights.

I remember also what I read about a long time ago when I was quite young. It was the late Sir C. Vijayaraghavachariar who quoted what Mazzini had said and had adapted it to the Indian context. He told us,

"Never rise but in the name of India and of all India".

This idea is emphasised in our National Anthem and I am sorry that such ghastly and gruesome events have happened as endanger the very development of this concept, which we inherited thousands of years ago.

If legalism is wanted,—I do not personally—I feel article 355 could be invoked. I notice that in the United States Constitution also, there are provisions that when there is a disturbance which interferes with the operation of the national government itself, then the processes of the federal administration can be brought into operation. In this regard there was a leading case, *In re Debs* (1895) where it was said that the entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care. I feel that if, legalistically speaking, the Centre wanted to proceed, they could have proceeded at one time, and I am sure that there has been a very serious default on the part of the Centre in this regard.

14.31 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

I say this because we have to recall what has happened in Assam, and how.

It is stated in the Jain Report that the storm began to gather in June, and we heard of the Inspector-General of Police's warning which, the Jain Report says, was ignored. Even earlier there were events, over the refinery about which Shri Feroze Gandhi has given a statement, and

then happened unparallelled devastation. I do not want to rub it in, but the fact remains that we have to remember the context in which we are having the discussion today.

As a result of this devastation, forty to fifty thousand people have been rendered homeless and at least eight to nine thousand houses have been destroyed. The official figures say that forty persons were killed, but the number killed is many more according to other figures. And the number of those who were injured and, what is even worse, of those who were humiliated is legion. Worst crimes against women have at least been reported in some cases, which the police have admitted, and horrid incidents like people being burnt or children being thrown into fire have been reported, and affidavits have been sworn in that regard.

I do not say these things in order to have an animus against the people of that area. But what I say is that for two or three weeks from July 4th, there was a complete collapse of law and order. And there was a pattern in regard to the bringing about of this collapse of law and order. The report itself says how there was a general pattern. The report says that the members of the delegation saw that pattern being put into execution in different areas. And there were some other delegations like the delegation of women which went to Assam after the 15th August, and they noticed how all over the place there was a uniform pattern and how devastation took place, sometimes over a continuous area of more than two miles, when every thing was done by people coming in trucks and buses, sometimes in trucks and buses which were supplied by the Government itself, by some kind of dubious agency inside the Government. And this kind of pattern has been noticed by the Jain delegation.

Unlike in Kerala, where nothing like this had taken place, the Central Government on this occasion sat supine. The State Government abdicated its function and the Central Government, for whatever reason, was completely indifferent. The Congress Party, I know, has inner party differences and there was an attempt to overthrow the Chaliha Ministry, because Mr. Chaliha is known to be a humane and non-chauvinistic sort of person. But to cover up the defaults of the Ministry and to hide from public view the Congress's inner wrangles is a very ugly phenomenon, and we have noticed daily the Central Government being completely mum.

The Prime Minister, in response to many appeals, went to Assam. He did a very right thing. I shall not refer to the visit of Shree Sanjiva Reddi from whom nothing was expected. The Prime Minister went, and I am sorry to have to say that we missed the tone of indignation which he ought to have felt. He also tried to cover up the lapses of his own guilty men. And when he was speaking today I was feeling all the time that he was trying to pose the problem as if it was a quarrel between A and B and we have now got to come together and solve that difficulty. It is not so simple as all that. There are guilty men in the camp of the Prime Minister who are operating in Assam, and they are being sheltered and their guilt has been cloaked over by the indifference of the Central Government, by its mouthing certain sanctimonious phrases rather too late in the day.

The Prime Minister came to Parliament on the 1st of August when some of us wanted to have a serious discussion at least to begin with, and he told us that 19,000 people had gone back and that things were getting normal. And yet, six weeks after the holocaust we were told that 39,383 people were in West Bengal, in camps, on the 27th August. And incidents took place after 15th August in places like Dhubri and Gauhati. The daily trek from Assam continues and Sealdah station is congested with suffering humanity. Surely, it is not

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anybody's point that people like to live in Sealdah station for a change. They are coming away and living in unspeakable conditions. I remember in 1956 having written an angry letter to the Minister of Rehabilitation about the conditions in Sealdah station which, I think, he will never forget. And the conditions in Sealdah are so terrible, so ghastly, that nobody comes there of his own accord. But people are doing so because of the prolonged sense of insecurity which not all the sermonising in Parliament by the Prime Minister, however lofty a person he might be, or by anybody else, would help to bring about a change in the situation.

As Members of Parliament we want to know why this apathy took place, why this acquiescence in evil, which is just as vile as evil doing. All that I can say is that party reasons are responsible for it, and no other reasons.

We place no general bill of condemnation against Assam. I belong to a party which is anti-chauvinist, because we cannot afford provincial or communal or caste bickerings, because we have to work among the people in every category. As a Bengali I have no animus but only friendship for the Assamese people. The Bengalis have tried to make their contribution to Assamese literature. Shanker Deo of Assam is a hero of all India. Men like Anand Ram Barua and Mahamahopadhyaya Padmanatha Sharma are names to conjure with in Bengal; they are Assamese people. The Assamese are no better and no worse than the rest of us. But they were maddened deliberately and mass hysteria was engineered so much that even on the 26th August there were stabbing and assault on Bengalis in Gauhati.

This is a matter which is very serious. All kinds of things have been said, into which I cannot go because of shortness of time, in regard to the economic reasons for the dissatisfaction that the Bengalis have been feeling there. But I cannot understand how this can be seriously pressed, because the Bengalis have been living there for generations, most of them. They are Assamese really. They are Bengali-speaking Assamese. They have every right to all their functions of citizenship, but we find they have not been safeguarded in their case.

We have noticed also how the Hills people have reacted. We have noticed how, behind this agitation, there was an attempt, and a chauvinist attempt, to impose the Assamese language as the official language of the State before anybody was ready for it, in spite of the fact that the Assamese form—in spite of the rather inflated figures of the 1951 census—about 55 per cent of the population. The Prime Minister has said, and I want to repeat, that this is a question not of Bengal and Assam alone, but it is a question which affects minorities everywhere. If once a militant minority in one State gets the upper hand by sheer methods of violence and intimidation, then good-bye to all hopes of emotional integration in our country.

The delegation's report is a document which I found to a certain extent helpful. But I do not like its obvious desire to smooth things over and to see that the Congress Government and the Congress Party are not let down. In one of the Notes of Dissent it has been pointed out how the Assam Congress lacked both courage and policy to stand up to the onslaughts of powerful chauvinistic elements. What I want to ask the Prime Minister and the Government of India is, are the big-wigs in the Congress, and other parties also, who might have taken part in this business to go scot free? As I asked the Prime Minister some time ago, when I asked a question referring to the delegation's report, the ring leaders are still at large. Why are they at

large? It suggests that things are very bad as far as the State Government is concerned.

And that is why we put forward this demand for a judicial enquiry on the basis of an amendment which has been signed by representatives of all sections of the opposition. At one time the Prime Minister himself did not rule out the idea of a judicial enquiry. But now he says that the pitch would be queered, that the atmosphere would be vitiated. Now he seems to think that the position would be aggravated if there is a judicial enquiry. But I do not understand it at all. I do not understand it, because, how can the position improve if the sufferers, those who felt the pinch, those who were uprooted from their own homeland, those who, in some cases were suffering a second instance of uprooting—because they had come from East Bengal to Assam and now they are pushed out again—are not assured of security?

Now, if their minds are not put at rest, if a sense of security is not given to them, if the hooligans and the ring leaders, about whom the Jain Report says they are still at large, if the ring leaders are not got together, arrested and punished properly then how is the sense of security to return? My friend, Shri Atulya Ghosh has given notice of an amendment in which he wants that a judicial enquiry should be held—I am happy about it that he is rallying round to this view—but he wants the judicial enquiry at the appropriate time. Now I do not like this formulation, because I feel that much time has already been wasted. As a matter of fact, if the Central Government had acted in July, if the Central Government, even though it might not have wanted to have President's rule as in Kerala, if the Central Government intervened—they had an armoury of things which they could employ in this case—then the enquiry would have been finished in July, and the month of August when the Parliament meets would have been a time when we would have felt quite happy about the way in which the situation was tackled, but it was not done. And simply because it was not done, we find the situation has gone from bad to worse. And therefore I say that if we make compromise with evil—and the Prime Minister said that we do not want to make a compromise with evil—then it is necessary that here and now we start a process of judicial investigation. I did not understand the Prime Minister when he said that "all kinds of complications arise if there is a judicial enquiry and I would rather have a departmental enquiry here and there". The Jain Report also suggested that there should be a departmental enquiry in Nowgong and some other areas, especially in the area near Goreshwar. But they do not want a judicial enquiry of a sort which will really and truly command the confidence of the people, which alone can restore a sense of security to everybody. Therefore, I find that if this judicial enquiry is not conceded, then the position is sure to go from bad to worse, and that is why we press with all the strength at our command, this request for a judicial enquiry. I do hope that the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and others in Government will apply their mind very carefully to this position, because there is a united demand in the whole of West Bengal. We know that the West Bengal Assembly is going to meet tomorrow and the Chief Minister of West Bengal is putting forward there an agreed resolution, where the main plank is the demand for this judicial enquiry. In a State like West Bengal, where we have so many parties—Congress, Communist, PSP and the others—we have come together, because we find that after all this is something which is absolutely in conformity with the principles which should govern the conduct of the Indian Union. I suppose that this demand for a judicial enquiry will be conceded by Government without delay, because time is of the essence of the matter.

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I note in the Report also—and the Prime Minister made certain observations thereon—certain statements in regard to the desirability of muzzling the press. The Prime Minister, of course, conceded that the press should be allowed to function and facts should always be publicised. Now, the press, the Prime Minister has conceded, has a duty to perform, and it is necessary for the press to give publicity to information which it receives from *bona fide* sources, sources represented by correspondents in different places. What has happened in Assam is so gruesome, that two of the press correspondents of Calcutta newspapers were killed; and one of them was known to be a public man with great sympathy for the Assamese people, who could speak the Assamese language just as an Assamese. The press has shouldered a very difficult burden there. I do not say that the press of West Bengal is altogether good and in every case it had been faultless: No. On many occasions I have also noticed exaggerated reports, and sometimes I do not like the idea of banner headlines being given to certain news items. Surely, I quite agree with what the Prime Minister said in regard to the publication of certain items of news in a certain way, but, by and large, generally speaking, the press has done its job extremely well with a great sense of responsibility. If the press has not drawn the attention of the country to what was happening in Assam then, I am sure, communiques of the sort which sometimes have emanated from Government sources would have made a black-out of the entire Assam situation. It was the duty of the press to do so. It was the duty of the press to point out how there were guilty men taking shelter behind men in authority. I cannot divulge names but I know of persons, neither Bengali nor Assamese, who know the Assamese scene, who know some of those persons, who are responsible for the gruesome happenings there, and who believe that this kind of person should be put up against the wall and shot. But it is not possible to proceed in that way, and I do not ask Government to proceed in that way. But I do ask the Government to have a judicial enquiry because, without a judicial investigation, it is not possible to give to the masses of our people that sense of security without which they may not go back. The Government has always been minimising the position and, therefore, in spite of occasional exaggerations in the reports of the Calcutta newspapers, basically they have done a great job, and that is why any suggestion of muzzling of the newspapers must be discountenanced.

The Prime Minister has also referred to the question of the students' participation in this unhappy tragedy, and the Jain Report has some observations in regard to the students as well. The students, it is proposed under the Jain Report, as well as from the trends of the Prime Minister's observations, should be taught a lesson because, after all, they were the villians of the peace—this is the idea which is being propagated. I want to ask whether the students were suddenly in a position to come forward and take the leadership of Assam. Were not there people behind the students? The Prime Minister was hard put to it today to explain away the case of one student leader, who is in the service of the Government, who has no degree but who has got a post-graduate scholarship, Heaven knows through what kind of mechanism, through the assistance of the Direrton of Public Instruction under the orders, perhaps, of a Minister with some kind of portfolio; he is supposed to be the greatest student leader; a student leader in the employment of the Government, a student leader who is obviously a favourite of the powers that he is supposed to be the greatest leader. Now, these students have been used as pawns by the Congress party and the Congress Government. The other pasties may very well have been to

blame to a certain extent but, as far as we are concerned, we are prepared to have a perfect probe, a comprehensive judicial enquiry. As far as we are concerned, some members might be aware, our party has taken special steps even against those who are fairly high up, who are Members of the Legislative Assembly, whenever charges of chauvinism and conduct which was even worse have been alleged against them. So, we do not want this kind of thing to happen.

It is no good banning students' participation in political matters and that sort of thing, because you cannot have it in that way in the present day world. After all, at the age of 21 they are voters for your elections. Many of the students, at least in the post-graduate stage, are 21 or over. So, it is no good merely expecting students to keep away from political work in every part of the country. They can take part in political work, not for all the time but in times of emergency.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will finish in five minutes.

In times of emergency, perhaps, they could come forward. But, generally speaking, they take a lively interest in political matters. We do not want our students all the time shouting away all over the place and making a lot of *golmal*. We do not want that kind of thing at all. But, on the contrary, the desire of the students to know the present-day world by organising themselves in their own way is something which should not be negated only because in Assam some very guilty men, because they were in power, have exploited the students and the young people of that State in order to perpetrate these atrocities. You let go all the main culprits and you punish the tools, this is the kind of activity which is being persisted in by the Government in Assam, and the State Government's incompetence in having abdicated its responsibility has not been brought to book by the Central Government by the utilisation of those weapons which the Constitution put in its armoury.

Therefore, in regard to the other demands which are now being put forward for the solution of the tangle in Assam, I would say that, apart from the judicial enquiry, which is the most important thing, the language issue should be settled. There should be no hasty decision and there should be no imposition. And, as I said earlier, we have great sympathy for the development of the Assamese language, we quite understand the desire of the people in Assam to have Assamese as their official language, but the position being difficult, the population ratio being rather complicated, and because of the SRC report laying down certain criteria for the adoption of one language as the official language of a particular State, because of these factors, we cannot have Assamese immediately as the official language, and therefore, there has to be consultation and there should be no imposition. I am glad there is talk of a round table conference where the language issue can be thrashed out.

In regard to rehabilitation I wish to emphasise that Central liability has got to be accepted and execution of rehabilitation schemes has got to be guaranteed. This has got to be done. This sort of guarantee has got to be given. The law and order position there has deteriorated to such an extent that we have not seen one single case of the application of the Preventive Detention Act. We have known and we have seen reports of people being arrested and then being let off on bail even though they were charged with having committed some of the most gruesome atrocities. This kind of thing has happened. The guarantees as to the execution of the responsibilities of the Central Government have not been

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

observed. In regard to rehabilitation in particular, Central liability has go. to be accepted. West Bengal should not be asked to foot the bill for having to keep, for God knows how long, nearly 40,000 refugees from Assam. Some thing ought to be done by the Centre and by the Assam Government also. But what is most important is that there should be a guarantee to the heart of the people of Assam. There I agree with the hon. Prime Minister that all kinds of efforts should be made by all sorts of people in different parties and by those who belong to no party so that we can have a restoration of cordiality and friendship in Assam because this is not a matter which affects only Assam and Bengal. If the disease infects other parts of India then we shall have to say goodbye to all ideas of our Indian nationality.

There has been a talk of the hon. Prime Minister going again to Assam. I do wish he goes. But let him feel something a little more acutely than he has done so far. Let him feel something of the hurt which our people have felt. Let him not be derailed from his path by a certain prejudice which we have suspected on his part—a prejudice regarding Calcutta and Bengalis. I know that the Bengalis may have an attitude of mind which perhaps may not be palatable to other people, but we all have different attitudes of mind. We have all to live together. We have to make do. We have to live together. We are all Indians. That basic unity of our Indianness is something which transcends our differences when we belong to our States. Therefore when the whole of West Bengal is unanimous on this issue, when in Assam also there are men of goodwill who will surely understand that guilty men have to be punished, that only as a result of a judicial enquiry the whole position can be clarified, when that is so, good men of goodwill in Bengal and Assam can certainly combine. I therefore repeat my very fervent appeal that efforts are made at every level to bring about once again a reconciliation of all our peoples whether they belong to Bengal or to Assam because now we are getting hints—very gruesome hints—of what might happen once the provincial chauvinism is roused to the fever pitch which we have seen having been done in Assam. We have got all to pull together. We have got all to remember the glory that India represents. We have got all to remember that however, our pride in our own linguistic unity might be that pride can only be sustained and propagated before the whole world when we remember our Indian entity and when we remember our affiliations with this great country of ours. Then and then alone shall we be able to solve the kind of difficult problem which has cropped up.

I do not think it is a problem which defies solution. It is a problem which has to be tackled with statesmanlike fervour. This is a problem which has to be tackled with sympathy. This is a problem which cannot be successfully tackled if there is in the Central Government a feeling that Calcutta is a difficult customer as far as political matters are concerned, that Bengalis are a difficult people, that Bengalis are creating all kinds of political troubles for the party in power. Therefore sympathy which is due to all of us, whether we live in Bengal or in Kerala, or in Punjab or in Tamilnad, the sympathy that is due to all of us must be forthcoming. Without that sympathy being forthcoming, I am afraid solutions will not be enough. But if there is an immediate advance towards the setting up of a judicial enquiry, if there is co-operative and collective effort in order to make rehabilitation really and truly effective, if the language question is solved with reference to all opinions in Assam and elsewhere, then surely we shall find a way out of the present extremely disastrous tangle.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, the ominous portents held up by the late tragic upheaval in Assam are clear for all to see. It is really a challenge to the national integrity and unity of India and if we feel or if we are disposed to feel that this is a matter which concerns only the several major language groups inside the State of Assam or they merely concern the people of Assam and Bengal, we would make the most grievous sort of mistake. It would be a mistake that would eventually mean failing India. It is my principal charge against the Government that sits over there, namely, that by their inaction, by their indecisiveness, by their hopeless confusion of mind they have really failed India.

It is not so much the Government of Assam which has to be put in the dock today—far less the people of Assam for whom we have love and respect. But we must call to the docks the entire Cabinet here and particularly two high personages who hold the destiny of our country in their hands today. I mean, with all sense of responsibility, the hon. Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleague, the hon. Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant. Why I say so...

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why not Shri Jawaharlal Nehru?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I have said Jawaharlal Nehru:

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why do you not say Shri Jawaharlal Nehru?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Govind Ballabh Pant. It means the same thing to me.

Why am I bringing in the Central Government? We have grown into a habit of thinking that whenever the Central Government acts in the affairs of a State it can only impose the President's rule, or else do nothing. Although I was not privileged to be one of the makers of the Constitution, one of the makers of this document is sitting over there, one or the founding fathers of our Constitution, and I would in all humility refer to him certain sections of the Constitution that impose inescapable responsibility on the Government to see that this Constitution is respected throughout India and its terms have been framed in such a wide manner that they can step in without imposing President's rule if they feel that the Constitution is being violated.

On the opening day of this session when some of us sought to move an adjournment motion on the Assam situation, I referred to article 355 which was earlier referred to in connection with the Kerala situation. Do I have to remind Shri Govind Ballabh Pant—does it not this article place on the Union Government the obligation to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution? Does not article 256 of the Constitution extend the executive power of the Union to give such directions to the State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for carrying out the compliance with the laws made by the Parliament and laws which apply in that State or in any State or throughout India? May I ask in all humility: Is not the Constitution also the law of the land? Are not articles 14 to 19 which guarantee freedom of movement, freedom of habitation, freedom to pursue any avocation we like in any part of the country—I do not speak only for Bengalis; it is not a question of Bengalis and Assamese alone; I speak as an Indian citizen—law of the land? These are the rights that have been guaranteed to us by your Constitution? Are they not the law of the land? Is it not your duty to see that these rights are protected? Can you say in all seriousness that the steps you took were at all proportionate to the seriousness of the situation that developed there?

15 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: The situation is not continuing.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am coming to what is the situation that is continuing. The Prime Minister referred to the decision—I do not know who took the decision—to move the army. Presumably, the Central Government at a certain stage decided that the army has to be moved. When? On the 4th night and 5th of July. Was the Central Government in possession of no information at their disposal before that a very serious situation had been developing the State? I have seen here in the Jain Report there is some criticism of the intelligence staff of Assam and the local administration in Assam. Lala Achint Ram, our respected friend hit the nail on the head when he asked, what was the Central Government doing. Year after year, we pass our budgets and sanction money for the Central Intelligence Bureau over the destinies of which our estimable friend sitting over there presides. What was the Central Intelligence Bureau doing all the time? Did they have no information from other sources?

On the 2nd of August, one hon. Member from Assam Shri P. C. Barooha and another hon. Member from the U.P. Shri Raghunath Singh had put a question to the Minister of Transport and Communications about non-Assamese employees of Mohanbari airport of the Civil Aviation Department. In the answer it was that on the 24th June, although there was no attack on the aerodrome itself, the members of the staff who were assaulted were the victims of the general language agitation. This information was already in the possession of the Central Government, or at that in the possession of one of the departments of the Central Government. Then, on the 5th of August, there was a question in my name, put to the Minister of Transport and Communications again, asking whether it is a fact that the running of Railway Mail Service between Lumding and Tinsukia had been stopped since the 23rd June as a result of the attack on non-Assamese R.M.S. sorters between Mariani and Tinsukia in connection with language disturbances in that State, and if so, for how many days the Railway Mail Services were dislocated on this line on account of these disturbances. The reply was, the running of Railway Mail Service was dislocated on certain days during the months of June and July, and some R.M.S. sections did not work over this route on 24th and 25th June. The trains did not move and communications were interrupted. Yet, the Central Government here sits tight saying that the situation was not anything that calls for any drastic action or we do not know anything.

We were told by the Prime Minister on the 1st of August that on the 23rd or 27th of June—I do not exactly remember the date—when the Governor of Assam came to Delhi, he asked him about the situation and the Governor reported to him that there was tension, but the situation was no so serious to call for any anxiety or any drastic action immediately. May be, the Governor being a military man was suffering under an inferiority complex and he did not want to appear to the people as a chhota Ayub Khan. He felt he had to function within the frame work of State administration.

We know from the Jain Report what was the state of the State administration and police intelligence service there. There was the Central Government over here charged with all the responsibility to uphold the Constitution and the fundamental rights of the people guaranteed under the Constitution. But what were they doing? I know the Prime Minister was not here. But, the iron man of India, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was here, who could crush the Central

Government employees' strike in less than a week's time. Was he not here?

Look at the confusion in the Government Benches. Up till now, although more than six weeks have passed, but for the statement just now made by the Prime Minister, we have had as yet not a single authoritative statement on behalf of the Government. Information comes to us by scraps. Even this jain Report which I consider as nothing but a sort of a special pleading for certain kind of conclusions to which they had arrived even perhaps before they went to Assam, has pointed out to certain things which call for immediate enquiry. Certain things came up here in the course of the exchanges that we had at the time of the Prime Minister's speech. There was one Dulal Barua. He is said to be a student leader. You already know what type of student leader he has been. This man appears to have been in league with a public man who was a member of the Cabinet in Assam for some time. Here, again, in this report, we find that except in the two districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, in all other districts, in all the four districts, the magistracy, the police and others were in league almost or were infected by this virus of linguistic chauvinism. In one place, it is mentioned that a procession was taken out from a police station itself. Do not all these facts point out that a secret nucleus or gang was working with tentacles spread even inside the Administration?

Reference has been made in this report to the general pattern of the disturbances that took place. I do not want to go into the details because I have no time. But, anybody who has simple commonsense can see that these things could not have happened unless there was a deep-laid conspiracy and I say it deliberately with a full sense of responsibility that even the Members of the Assam Cabinet were afraid of these people. Let me call to witness Shri Sanjiva Reddy, for whom at least our friends opposite will have some respect—may not be we on this side.

Some Hon. Members: Why?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He is reported as saying on the 14th when he was in Assam and went to Silkhar, that on his arrival at Shillong, he actually found that the leaders and Cabinet Members were somewhat nervous and at a loss to understand how to control the riots and outbreak of mob violence. By the 14th, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had come back.

Some Hon. Members: Not on the 14th.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Even then, he could not inspire that confidence. Even the second man in the Cabinet could not inspire that confidence. The Congress President found by talking to Cabinet Members that they were afraid, they were nervous. Why were they afraid and nervous? Of whom were they afraid? Who were the reactionary forces who terrorised them? I deliberately say that a fascist gang was operating there—reactionary forces whose activities require to be investigated and exposed. It is not the Assamese people, the Assamese masses, who are to be blamed. I am privileged to know something of the Assamese people. I have travelled over Assam a lot. They are a human people, they are a friendly people. They have grown up in the Vaishnavite tradition from the days of the Mahapurushas, Shankara Dev and even from earlier onwards. One of the finest versions of the Gita has come out from there. So, I cannot bring myself to believe that these people could be moved to frenzy simply because there was some linguistic, communal rivalry between the major language groups there. Who suffered as a result? Not the people of Cachar, which is a Bengali speaking district. Those who suffered were the Bengalees of the six Brahmaputra valley districts who almost unani-

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mously everywhere passed resolutions supporting the move for Assamese as their State language.

Is it a question of economic rivalry? I do not have the time, but I have some figures with me. I am giving you the latest figures to be found in the Civil List. In the Assam Civil Service No. 1, in the posts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners etc.,—the total number is 145—Bengalees are 18, hill people 17, Assamese-speaking people 110. Verily, Sir, Bengalees are standing in the way!

The total number of ACS people of Class II is 149 of which Bengalees are 15, hill people 14 and Assamese 120. Verily, Sir, Bengalees are blocking the way!

Then I come to business and industry. I have figures with me, and I would like to be corrected by my Assam friends over there if I make a single wrong or incorrect statement.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: You have one by your side.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He may also correct me.

What are the principal industries in Assam? Apart from tea, there is petroleum, coal, rice and oil mills. The petroleum industry in Assam belongs to a British company. There are four coal-mining companies, three of which are owned by a well-known business community whom I do not want to name here because passions might be roused.

Some Hon. Members: Why?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: One is British. So far as rice and oil mills are concerned, including Cachar there are 300, of which 35 belong to Assamese, 32 to Bengalees and 233 again to the same business community. Bengalees are blocking the way, they are the stumbling block to Assam's progress!

Then, there are the agencies of controlled goods in Assam. Two of these dealers who have the monopoly of these controlled goods, so to say, or the concession of selling these goods, are Bengalees, four are Assamese and 114 again belong to that business community.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): What is that community?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: And the Bengalees are blocking the way of the economic development of Assam!

Then, about the tea gardens. There are as many as 25 agency houses. Of these, only three are in the hands of or controlled by Bengalees, one is Assamese and the rest 21 are either in the hands of the Britishers or men from that community. Our hon. friend Shri Rameshwar Tantia would be able to enlighten us with something about tea industry in Assam. This disposes of the question of Bengalees being the stumbling block in the way of Assam's development.

I grant that there has been a great deal of rivalry between the Bengalee educated middle classes and the Assamese educated middle classes who are coming up. I also know that for the past three decades—not only since independence as the Jain Report says, but even from before that—there had been developing a certain amount of rivalry between the Bengalee-speaking Assamese and the Assamese-speaking Assamese over their relative strength in population, their representation in the services and all that, and I find that a misunderstanding has come to take possession of the Members of the House as I find from lobby talks. They say: "Oh, Assam's Chief Secretary is a Bengalee, the IGP is a Bengalee, there are so many DIGPs who are Bengalees." But does not the Bengali-speaking Chief Secretary belong to a district of Assam? Have not his people lived there for generations, have not his forefathers

lived there for generations? Is it not a there for generations? Is it not a fact that a previous Government of Assam wanted to get rid of him, and did actually get rid of him? He was sent out of that State, and a non-Bengalee Chief Secretary from another State was brought in. Was it not a fact that after sometime again the same Chief Minister begged of the Bengalee gentleman to come back. When the non-Assamese and non-Bengalee Chief Secretary came the Bengalees of the Brahmaputra valley could heave a sigh of relief that a non-Bengalee had come and he would act impartially without any inferiority complex. Shri Pandit was sent there, but can anybody enlighten me why this gentleman could not stay in Assam for six months?

I grant again, I concede, that there has been rivalry between the Bengalees and the Assamese. And do I not know as a Bengalee what the failings of my own people are? I know them fully well but even then, in spite of the fact that the Bengalees have certain failings, would you go out to kill them, to burn their houses. to resort to those violent, unspeakable crimes that have taken place? And here the Central Government say they were not aware of how they could stop these things. The two seniormost Cabinet Members are not sure, even after six weeks, at whose initiative the Army was moved there, whether the Assam Government asked for it, or whether it was done at the Governor's initiative. Anyway, it was some relief, some consolation that the Army was moved at some stage.

My principle charge against the Government is that they abdicated their function, the Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Government of Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, the Government of the gentlemen who are sitting there, abdicated their function. If anybody is to be put on the dock, is to be arranged publicly, it is they, not the Government of Assam.

I hold Shri Chaliha in great esteem. He has been a friend and colleague of us here. Do I not know that he is esteemed not only by the Bengalees there, but even by the hostile Nagas? I agree with the Prime Minister that he is the one cementing force. But who were the people, I ask, behind these happenings? Does not the Prime Minister know? Of course, my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh would object, but I know that the Prime Minister is posted with all the facts, and I wish to tell him that there is a reactionary nucleus, a gangster nucleus in Assam, may be controlled by men of his own party.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What is my objection?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He would object to the Prime Minister saying that he knows more than all the Opposition Benches put together.

I know that the Prime Minister is posted with all the facts, but I appeal to him to take courage in both hands to suppress the forces of disruption. If at this moment, he cannot protect the unity of India, if he cannot protect the integrity of India, I do not know who will.

I pray to God; I am not a believer, but even then, I pray to God. (*Laughter*). Do not laugh; this is not a matter of laughter. I ask you to see the writings on the wall, inscribed in letters of blood and tear, blood of brother shed by brother, and tear of Mother India; and if we fail to rise to the occasion, then we will, all,—all of us,—commit treason and fail Mother India.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, we live in times when everybody is suspect, whatever his credentials. At such times, it becomes difficult to speak the truth, without offending some party or the other, without offending some interest or the other. In the case of communal riots, it becomes even more difficult to speak out the truth, because

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it is said that if the truth is told, peaceful relations will be disturbed and rehabilitation will become impossible. The only safe course, therefore, in such circumstances, is to throw all the blame upon the people of India, on the goondas or maybe, even the victims, including the children and the women. This is the safest course that one can take.

As the Prime Minister said, the happenings in Assam are tragic indeed. They are a disgrace not to Assam alone, but to the whole of India. Let this fact be not lost sight of because of the hysterical outbursts of a section of people in Bengal and a section of the press. These events have been more damaging to our national life than the riots that took place at the time of the Partition. In those days, we could legitimately blame a foreign Government and say that they with their policy of divide-and-rule, had brought about these riots. But, today, there is no third party even on whom we can throw the blame.

It is not my purpose today to retail the inhuman and cruel deeds that were perpetrated. Riots are always senseless and cruel, but in the present instance they were more so. It is now common knowledge that children were killed, and that women were dishonured. There are certain acts so cowardly and cruel and degrading that numbers in my opinion do not count. If even one child was killed, and even one woman was dishonoured, it should be a matter of great shame and humiliation for all of us. It is also a matter of national shame and humiliation that some foreigners should have tried to save our people from the wrath and cruelty of their own countrymen.

It is said that this riot was a result of language controversy. This is not altogether true. People do get excited about language. But, in India, the masses everywhere speak the local dialects, and left to themselves, they will not fight with their neighbours on this language issue. At least 80 per cent. of those living in the villages have no education. Moreover, they are too engrossed in their every-day economic problems to have an appetite for riot on the language issue. I, therefore, do not for a moment believe that the mass of the Assamese people had much to do with this riot. I have not known that there are any considerable number of goondas in Assam. There may be political goondas, but they are not the ordinary goondas. I have been often in the midst of the people of Assam. And I have found them to be simple, to be peace-loving, and to be easy-going. Then how did all this happen?

The language controversy in Assam, as, I make bold to say, everywhere else in India, is the creation of the educated people; but the language controversy is always a smoke-screen. If it were not so, the Bengali-speaking Assamese who live in the Brahmaputra valley would not have been the victims of the riots! They had never agitated against the Assamese language or in favour of the Bengali language. It is known that they had sometimes passed resolutions accepting the Assamese language.

It is neither the masses nor the goondas who would ask women to change their dress. I can understand a goonda dishonouring a woman, but not asking her to change her dress, and to wear what is called the *makhla*, nor would he destroy Bengali schools and clubs where there was no property to be looted. If the masses were responsible in Assam, Bengali students, male and female, would not have been obliged to leave their schools and other educational institutions. Nor did the goondas go to the refinery or to the railways and find out Bengalies and harass them there. All these things have been done, let there be no doubt about it, by us, the educated people.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Miseducated people.

Acharya Kripalani: This is what it is. Let there be nobody who would say that the masses perpetrated these things.

Let us now see who were the victims of these riots. The Bengalis living in the valley are not Bengalis; they are Assamese people. If the citizenship of India goes by States, then, they are the children of the soil as much as the Asamese-speaking portion of the population or the hill people. As a matter of fact, there are no real Bengalis in Assam except a few in the plantations, in the railways and other all-India services. The overwhelming bulk of the so-called Bengalis are Assamese, speaking the Bengali language in their homes and using it for the education of their children. No two major languages in India, I say without any fear of contradiction from any quarter, are more alike each other than the Bengali and Assamese languages. They have the same script. And I make bold to say that every Assamese understands Bengali and every Bengali understands Assamese; at least, every urban person does so, and every educated person does so. I really cannot understand what the controversy is about; but I have a suspicion, and it is this, that there is group of people who have political ambitions, and there is another group of educated persons who want to have preponderance in Government services and in the administration; it is these educated persons who create all the riots that have all along happened on the issue of language; it is not the common people.

Why do they do this? They do it not because, as my hon. friend has just now told you, the economic life of the country is in the hands of other people. The educated know that they cannot enter into the field of industry and commerce. Why? Because if a fool enters into industry and commerce, he will go into liquidation; but if the fool enters government service, then it is not he who would suffer, but it is we who would suffer. Therefore, every fool can aspire to government service. There are more gains in commerce and industry, but the educated do not care for them. They care only for the loaves and fishes of office.

Supposing language was the real issue, it could be decided very easily. It was a question to be decided by the Assembly, by the votes in the Assembly. It could have been done at any time because the Assamese-speaking Assamese are in an overwhelming majority in the Assembly. So far as this language question is concerned, there are no parties at all, as there were no parties so far as rioting was concerned. All parties became united and worked together. The majority of the Assembly members are Assamese-speaking. The Chief Minister had announced that he would bring forward a Bill which would decide this issue and he had said that Assamese would be the State language of Assam. He had only provided in that Bill a little breathing space for the Bengalis in Cachar and for the tribal people. So where was the question of language?

Even supposing that some people did not want the Bill that he proposed to bring forward, that they were dissatisfied with it, they could have brought amendments, and I am sure those amendments would have been passed, because they have an overwhelming majority. There is no question of party affiliation here. But supposing even that is not done, supposing even that does not satisfy them, then, I hold that the Constitution of India provides that everybody can freely speak out his mind and propagate his views. They could have propagated their views. But I am surprised to see that even when rioting was going on, when the atmosphere was disturbed, these educated people went on convening meeting after meeting emphasising this question of language. Language is not an issue which could not have been decided, but there must be a deep-rooted conspiracy, and I am sure some of the Congressmen also know it. It was this, that there was a clique which wanted to get rid of Chaliha, which wanted to get rid of the Ministry, and that clique was joined by other cliques and by other parties including, I am ashamed to say, my party. I do not speak as belonging to any party. I have never

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spoken anything excepting what I have felt and what I have considered to be for the advantage of my people. I have no Province, and I can tell you, Sir, that I have no religion in so far as I am an Indian. My religion is for private consumption and my private conduct. As an Indian, I have no religion in the public life of the country, in so far as the social, political and economic life of the country is concerned.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): That way I am proud of you.

Acharya Kripalani: That I am correct will appear from what happened when an adjournment motion was sought to be moved in this House and the Prime Minister said that it was not time just then to have any debate on the question, and then some Bengali gentlemen spoke and some Assamese gentlemen spoke: The Assamese Member said that there are deeper causes, language is not the only cause, but there are deeper causes for what happened. What are these deeper causes? One such was referred to by our Prime Minister. It is the historical cause—that, to their shame, the Bengalis, having been conquered earlier than other people of India, learnt the English language more quickly and they were appointed in the neighbouring province as administrators and they behaved there in a supercilious manner.

An Hon. Member: *Chota Sahibs.*

Acharya Kripalani: They considered themselves as *Chota Sahibs* under the white *Burra Sahibs.* But I ask my Assamese friends very humbly: have you ever asked the hill people? What do they say? They say, 'Curse on both your houses, Bengalis and Assamese. You have tyrannised over us.'

If we are going into the historical past, the Andhras will tell us that the Tamils have sat upon them; the Gujaratis will tell you that at one time Surat was looted . . .

An Hon. Member: By Maharattas.

Acharya Kripalani: The Kannadigas will tell you that the Maharattas had always sat upon them. If we are going into these deeper causes, if we are going into historical causes, we will be nowhere. There would be no unity of India without which we would not have achieved our independence. We have today no enmity with the English, know that that no one Province could have tyrannised over another as much as the English people did over us all, and yet we have no ill-feeling for the Englishman. We have friendship with him and we manifest this friendship whenever an occasion arises. This was not a riot engineered by the masses. Let me make it clear again. It is a question of the educated persons, who can do nothing but go in government service or be Members of Parliament or the Assemblies or join political life. We cannot do anything constructive. We cannot do anything that is worthwhile for India.. This is the condition of the educated and this is because of the education we have received. This education was given in order to provide a cheap native agency for the administration by the Britishers because they could not bring the British people here in any numbers. As the tree, so the fruit. The fruit was there not only before independence; the fruit continues on after independence, because our educational system still remains the same.

We must clearly understand who are responsible, and not talk of the common people whose only concern is to get two square meals a day, who are not thinking of fighting with their neighbours, who always co-operate with their neighbours and who are not concerned with the language issue because they are uneducated. It is we who create trouble and throw the blame upon others, clever fellows that we are.

The trouble, Sir, is—this is also another phenomenon in India which is very peculiar—that every Province not only wants to have everything for itself within the Province, but it also

wants a share in other Provinces, and it wants a share in the Centre. Tell the Bengalis from all parts of India, 'You all go to Bengal'. They will never consent to it.

Shri C. D. Pande: Then Shrimati Kripalani will go away.

Acharya Kripalani: I am sorry you are mistaken. (*Interruptions*). Shrimati Kripalani is as much a Bengali as, I say with all humility, our Prime Minister is a Kashmiri and I a Sindhi. She has been brought up and educated in the Punjab and Delhi and Simla and has worked in U.P. Such is our cursed way of thinking. A man may go to America and in 5 years gain citizenship; but if I go to another province and live for 30 years, I will be called a Sindhi and our Prime Minister will be called, unfortunately, a Kashmiri. This is how we manage these affairs!

As I was telling you the trouble is that people in different provinces want their own province to themselves and in other provinces also they want to have a share. Take the Tamilians. The Tamilians want to have nothing to do with the North. If I had the power I would say, 'Yes; you have nothing to do with the North. Let all Tamilians go bag and baggage to Tamil Nad, to Madras'. They will never accept such a proposition. The Punjabis want—the Sikhs want or whoever wants it—the Punjabi Suba. Tell them that all the Sikhs that are spread out throughout the length and breadth of India should go into the Punjabi Suba, then the demand for the Punjabi Suba will not be there.

This government of ours, the Central Government of ours, does not think logically; it thinks through fear. Government is not carried on through fear. Give this choice to the Jhonnies who want their separate provinces on a linguistic basis, that they shall have their pound of flesh and no more; and you will see what happens. Nobody would want a province to himself because nobody wants only that. We want to have our own and have something from our neighbours and having got it, will not leave it; and every province has a big claim upon the Centre. Why cannot the Centre just tighten the screw? I do not understand this!

Then, in this matter how did the Provincial and Central Governments behave? The State Government's Cabinet was nowhere. It was said that Mr. Chaliha was ill. Then there was the second man in command, Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad, he was away while these troubles were going on. It was not that there was no trouble, because the trouble began as early as May. Incidents were happening. Even the report of Mr. Jain has to admit that these incidents were going on at that time. The Chief Minister was ill, the second-in-command goes away to Kashmir and takes away the Chief Secretary also with him! (*Interruptions*). What was the Chief Secretary doing in Kashmir and for what was he there? I do not know whether there was a conference of the Finance Ministers.

Some Hon. Members: A conference on Community Development.

Acharya Kripalani: Community Development! There was not a conference of the Finance Ministers. He is my friend; and they are all my friends, unfortunately. This is how things are done.

I am sorry to say—I have great respect for my friend of many years, Shri G. B. Pant who is considered a strong man in spite of his age—that the Home Minister's functionaries were not functioning in that Sstate. Even when there were disturbances in the All-India institutions, there was no knowledge here. If there was knowledge, no action was taken. Therefore, the Central Government is also responsible for the trouble; and I hope that these things will not happen in future.

[Acharya Kripalani]

Then the question arises—and this is a very interesting question—whether there should be an enquiry. I am not thinking of an enquiry into who killed whom, who burnt the houses; but I am thinking of an enquiry where we get at the root of the trouble. Unless we get at the root of this evil, I say this evil will be recurring from time to time. This is the third time it has happened in Assam. It has happened in other States in a lesser degree; on this very question. We must find out who are at the root of this trouble; and unless we find that, I am afraid we will not be able to check the recurrence of such incidents in the future, which disgrace us before the whole world.

I must admit that there are some disadvantages in an enquiry. But, when we have to solve collective problems, it is not a choice between good and evil. I submit it is a choice between two evils; and I make bold to say, a high-power enquiry is necessary which need not go into details, which should only be asked to find out who created this trouble. That young boy, Dulal Barua's organising capacity was praised by the Prime Minister. I know the evil can organise better than the good. The good people rely on their goodness and on God. They never organise themselves. This is the trouble with good people. And the evil person, if he is not intelligent, if he cannot organise, he will go down. He cannot function.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Acharya Kripalani: A few minutes, Sir.

I feel that holding an enquiry of that sort will be the lesser of the two evils. Those who do not want an enquiry argue that it will further anger the Assamese-speaking community. Do the Assam people want that the truth should be covered up? I thought that the truth should come out and it should be in the interests of the Assamese people themselves that they are taken out from the clutches of the political cliques that are functioning. They themselves should be anxious to know the truth as anybody else in India. Truth injures nobody but the evil-doer.

It is now widely believed that the riots were engineered by a political party. If that is so—and it is also said that my party was involved in it—I do not care whether the Congress wants to see that its people are cleared or not. But, if I belong to a party, I certainly want to know what my party people did. I would like to know whether I can associate with them or not. I cannot associate with people who are provincial, who are communal. I can only associate with Indians. I left the Congress for lesser reasons; and I would have no hesitation in leaving the Praja-Socialist Party if I find that there are some people—important people holding offices—who are communal, who want to destroy the unity of India, who are at the root of a riot that dishonours our women and kills our children before their parents. How can an enquiry be denied? There was the death of one boy. It is said that he was killed by a bullet of the police. And at once, the Assamese—I say, the educated Assamese—made it impossible for the Government not to have an enquiry immediately. Government would not institute an enquiry so soon while the atmosphere was disturbed but the political elements—that is, the educated people—and the students compelled the authorities to have it at once. I have never found that on one death, the provincial Government has instituted an enquiry so quickly and so soon. You must remember that there is no Government in Assam but the Government of an educated mob and behind it the political cliques which want to achieve their own selfish purposes. I am now able to understand what I read in history that for kingdoms and empires the claimants killed their brothers and their fathers. Now I understand why it was so. If for these petty jobs, we

are able to destroy our people, dishonour our women and kill children I understand that it is possible for a person who is going to get a kingdom or an empire to kill his brothers or imprison his father. It is only today that I understand history, when I see the mean minds of our people who cannot rise above their cliques, above their ambitions for a Ministry and things like that and they betray our country. How are we going to face it?

How are we going to face Bengal? I say that but for this old man Dr. B. C. Roy, Bengal might have seen a worse riot than Assam. We have got to be thankful to this old man that he has kept the peace in his State. If we are going to deny him this enquiry, you are not strengthening but weakening his hands and I am afraid he will not be able to keep in check the forces that are working in Bengal.

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol): I am thankful to the hon. Speaker for making available this report. The Prime Minister has said that the report has been drawn objectively. At least about the findings of the report, there is no difference of opinion among the Members. They are more or less unanimous. We find from the report that on the 1st of June, the IG asked for advice from the Government, apprehending trouble in the State of Assam. On the 28th of June the second man in the Cabinet, Mr. Fakruddin Ahmed, along with the Chief Secretary left for Srinagar.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*].

When he left for Srinagar, he knew the Chief Minister was not keeping well. What was the result of IG's note? Why did they ignore this note of the IG?

Anything that is said now is controversial. So, it is better to read from this report:

> "Following the incidents of 4th July, 1960 at Gauhati, there was a week of uncontrolled mob violence throughout the Brahmaputra Valley, which resulted according to official estimates in the death of 39 persons, injuries to 487, burning, damaging and looting of 10891 houses. There were also reports of molestation of women and a few cases of rape."

This is neither by a Bengali Press nor by a Bengali. If it is exaggerated it has been done by all the parties of this Parliament, Members belonging to all the parties. The incidents which began from the 1st of July continued unabated upto the 12th of July—a period of 12 days. I can well understand the difficulty of the Government of Assam, Mr. Chairman.

An Hon. Member: Madam.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: I am sorry, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: There is a ruling that you can address the Chair in whichever way you like—he or she or it.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: Sometimes the Prime Minister of India is absent from India or sometimes, the Home Minister from Delhi. But the Government of India functions. The Chief Minister was ailing; the Chief Secretary was absent and the Finance Minister was absent. The other Ministers were there, the whole administrative set-up was there. It is very difficult to understand how a civilised Government, a Congress Government which believes in some ideology allows these things to happen for continuous twelve days? We cannot reply to the people. There is no question of exaggeration.

This report is given by Shri Jain and his colleagues. What is the reply to it? From our early days we have treated the Prime Minister as our leader and it was our privilege to work under him. But regarding Assam incidents he could not satisfy us.

[Shri Atulya Ghosh]

There is no reply to this charge. How could it happen for 12 continuous days? In the heat of the moment, I can understand people doing some obnoxious work but how did it happen for over a week? It is very perplexing. Whether there was a Congress Government or a PSP Government, they are a human Government; they are human beings functioning as civilised men.

Now, what about this language question? The Brahmaputra valley people, those who have suffered had never raised any question about language. This is nothing but creating confusion in the minds of the people and creating misunderstanding in people's minds.

We have heard that Bengalis are trouble-shooters; we have heard that superiority complex is dominating the Bengalis and it is the root of these troubles. Did these Bengali-speaking people go out to these areas from Bengal? Are they themselves responsible for remaining in Assam?

In 1905 Bengal was partitioned. A state was created and named East Bengal and Assam, the headquarter being Dacca and the summer capital being Shillong. In 1911, the Partition was annulled. What was the result? Three districts of Bengal with more than 90 per cent of the Bengali-speaking people,—people of the same soil and some areas in the Brahmaputra valley, some of the hill areas were taken together and the State of Assam was formed. Now, why were these three districts of Bengali-speaking people taken? To make the Assam State viable. We are not talking about any sacrifice. We are mentioning this to remind you about the historical facts. For economic necessity, the Government of India at that time gave this area to Assam and the leaders of Bengal did not object to it. I am not asking any sympathy for this. I am only saying that we should bring it to your notice that these Bengali-speaking people who are in Assam are as good Assamese as Baruas and Chalihas and Buragohains. We have heard to our shock and shame in the Central Hall and in the lobby some of our colleagues saying that a superiority complex is dominating the Bengalis. I deny the charge. There is no question of a superiority Complex. It is a fact that they are there for ages. They love the soil of Assam as Baruas and Chalihas and others do. So you cannot say that they are intruders, they have gone there and they are trying to make their language to be accepted by Assam. That question does not arise. And the sufferers were the people of Brahmaputra Valley. They have said in hundreds of meetings that their language is Assamese.

16 hrs.

Madam, the treatment meted out to Shrimati Indira Gandhi was shameful, I do admit it and I express my sincerest sorrow. But the people throughout India know that there are people in every State who want to create chaos and anarchy, those who would like to create a sense of anarchy and mobocracy and to reap rich harvests out of it. No right-thinking Bengali is responsible for this. Anyhow, I am sorry for it. But I was astounded, I was shocked when friends and colleagues of several years told me that they have no sympathy for the Bengali-speaking victims of Assam. Why? Because some of the interested persons in Bengal staged a demonstration against Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Is this the reason to lose sympathy for the daughters of thousands of citizens of Assam, because one noble lady was insulted? Madam, I was shocked.

We have heard that we are trouble-shooters. What can we do? We are helpless. The whole of India applauded us when we did trouble-shooting against the British Imperialism. We have been accustomed to trouble-

shooting. It will take some time for us to change, and this consideration you cannot avoid. When our boys were shooting people and killing them and laughingly embracing any kind of punishment including gallows, the whole of India applauded. So we became accustomed to it. If it is wrong, well, we are trying to rectify it. You should be compassionate, you should be sympathetic and there should not be any jarring note, any sarcastic remark. Without Bengal India won't survive, and without India Bengal won't survive. So you have to take us as we are and try to make us good.

Sir, the Prime Minister blacklisted the name of Bengal in his speech on the 15th August. What wrong did we commit? Our Governor cancelled the Independence Day festivities. What could the lady do? 30,000 people leaving their hearth and home living in the Indian Union came to Bengal—not from Pakistan, not from East Bengal. We have become accustomed to refugees but not from Indian Union. Lakhs and lakhs of refugees have come. Our independence means seeing every day people without hearth and homes, our freedom means complete disruption of whole of our economic life, our independence means soaring unemployment, our independence means nine million people suffering in East Bengal. This is our independence. We are suffering. We have accepted it as fatalists. We are trying our level best to survive, our level best to fight it out. We require sympathy.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): When refugess were coming from both east and west in 1957, they never refused to celebrate 15th August. They were equally badly treated.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: I am very sorry. Tyagi is one of my best friends. Even in 1956 due to floods we abandoned our independence festivities, perhaps he does not know, what can I do. At the time of the Goa incident we abandoned our independence festivities, he does not know, what can I do. This is not the first time that we did it. We did it several times. I am sorry that an esteemed friend and colleague like Shri Tyagi—he has experience, I am new-comer in Parliament, I was formerly an absentee and I do not know how to speak—is trying to embarrass me by putting questions. We meet several times. He could have put all these questions to me in the lobby. What is the use of trying to embarrass me? I am not accustomed to speaking in this august House. They must treat me with a bit of sympathy. They must allow me to speak. If they embarrass me I will not be able to speak. Shri Tyagi is also trying to embarrass me. His only business is to embarrass everybody.

Madam, we have heard about newspapers. It is very bad to publish exaggerated news, to print false news. But out Prime Minister is the leader of the nation. Panditji is known to everybody. Shri Durgadas as the Chairman of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference went to Assam. I would request the P.M. to enquire of him. The poor newspaper people had no other alternative. There was a complete censor and the Government machinery was not supplying any news. So they had to gather news through dubious means because they had to supply news. When this thing happened in the Punjab the Government supplied news and provided police escort. They made all convenient arrangements for the newspaper reporters to get news.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareli): Why not send Pratap Singh Kairon to Assam?

Shri Atulya Ghosh: Shri Feroze Gandhi is very influential member in Parliament. He may try to do it and send him to Assam. I am very thankful for his suggestion. If he brings a motion I will endorse it also.

Then, Madam, some telegrams were sent. The telegrams were not receiv-

[Shri Atulya Ghosh]

ed by the addressee. After five days without any intimation the telegrams were sent to the house of the senders. Whose fault is it? Who will enquire about all these things? I can well understand the feeling of the Prime Minister. He is the arbiter of destiny of 400 million people. I can well understand his embarrassment, his distress. But who will do it? Who will take charge of all these things? Madam, all this happened in June. It began happening in June and today is the 1st of September. Two and a half months have passed. We are still hoping that something will happen which will check the flow of refugees to West Bengal which is now 45,000.

The Prime Minister came back from Assam sometime in July—I think it was on 19th July—I hope Shri Tyagi will correct me if I am wrong—

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: At that time it was 11,000. He said about law and order. We believed him. We still believe him. We have full confidence on him. He is the only leader who can deliver goods. But sometimes we disagree. He has taught us to express disagreement wherever necessary. He disagreed with Gandhiji also. I have got the boldness as his follower to disagree with him. Madam, there is no sense of security. There is no law and order in that area. He has to bring that sense of security in the minds of the people who have come. I would urge them, their leaders, their administrators, let them administer either as human beings or as administrators. Let them call the editors of these newspapers. Let them talk across the table. Let Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru convince them. I think there will not be a single editor—it may be that some two or three editors of papers belonging to some party will not be convinced—who will not be convinced if Panditji talks to them. Let him talk with them. We must try to bring an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity and co-ordination without censuring the newspapers, without showing a sense of helplessness. The Prime Minister is the leader. He is the steward. If he shows a sense of helplessness, where will India go? One of the senior leaders was telling me that in his whole lifetime he had never come across with such a situation, and wondered who would be responsible for this situation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? But are we all for disintegration? Is that the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi and is it for disintegration that we fought? Who is responsible for it? India and the whole world will hold him responsible if this injury, if this disintegration, continues. He must come to human level. He cannot lose his soul. He is trying to have material prosperity of India. There are the river valley projects; there are the steel projects. There are the locomotives, this. that and the other. It is all right. We do want material progress, but let him become human and let him talk with the people. Let him try to understand the mind of the people, and let him try to convince them about the integrity of India for which we are all responsible and for which we have drawn our Constitution and to which we are committed.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: Assam's is a case which will make Shri Jawaharlal Nehru take that much courage which might bring in the integration of India and which will stop disintegration.

The report is an objective report, and there is sufficient material in it which indicates that an enquiry is required just to help the Government of Assam, just to help the rehabilitation of the suffering people of Assam. I think what I have said about the happenings of Assam cannot raise any controversy. There cannot be any controversy about rehabilitation. This is a report which I recommend to the P.M. to consider and on the basis of

this report, I request him to arrange for a judicial enquiry.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I make a correction? It is about the date of the circular. This morning, when the question was raised, I said that the circular was dated 1st July. In fact, it is dated 1st June.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: Is the report right or you are right?

Mr. Chairman: The report is right. I would request hon. Members to keep within the time-limit. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Chairman, it is with a sorrowful heart that I am going to take part in this debate, on account of the recent happenings in Assam, which have been described as brutal atrocities, my head hangs down in shame. Actually, I have no language to express my agony and my feelings. We condemn these atrocities. We condemn those happenings with all the force at our command, and we express our sorrow and sympathy to the afflicted ones.

Among the victims—I need not repeat here what has already been said and need not take the time of the House but there are some Assamese also, and it is heartening to find in the report, at page 5, para 15, the following:

> "We record with pleasure that during these unfortunate disturbances there were cases of Assamese giving protection to Bengalee sufferers, and in some places the Assamese have helped Bengalees in re-building burnt huts and have also rendered other assistance."

This is very heartening.

Everybody is asking the same question: "What has happened to Assam?" The Assamese are nice people. They are generally peace-loving. Traditionally they are gentle and accommodating and they are more wedded to cultural activities than to the hard question of economics or politics. According to Mahatma Gandhi, in one of his articles, "Assam is lovely. Its damsels can weave fairy tales in their handlooms". So, how can these people go amuck so suddenly? What is the reason behind it? Some say that it is a move against the Ministry, as has just been stated by some hon. Members. Some ask whether it is a move against the Congress regime, or whether it is actually a *Bongal Kheda*, which means driving out the Bengalees from Assam. My answer to these question is an emphatic no. I do not say it is a movement against the Congress regime. The Congress is very strong in Assam. Even a combination of all the non-Congress and anti-Congress parties there will not be able to oust the Congress regime from Assam, and the general elections show it. I can assure you that the Congress will come out with flying colours not only in the next general election but also after the next, provided, of course, the language question is handled justly and to the aspirations of the people there.

If it is said that it is a move against the Ministry, all that I can say, is again no. There are disgruntled Congressmen in the Assam Congress as are in the other State Congresses also. But their number is not very large, or at least not as large as some of the other States have. Those few people would not be able to touch the fringe of the Ministry.

But, when the movement was first started, there was a slogan and a demand for the abolition of the Ministry, and in my place, Sibsagar, which is also the home-town of our Chief Minister, a slogan was uttered that they want to take the blood of Shri Chaliha. They would not be satisfied without having the blood of Shri Chaliha and that the Congress Ministry should go. But, as the movement gathered momentum, that slo-

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

gan died down and not repeated afterwards.

So far as the *Bongal Kheda* movement is concerned, as I said on some other occasions, out of the 17 lakh Bengali-speaking people in Assam and some eight to nine lakh Bengalees living in Assam valley, only 40,000 have been affected. Others are staying in their own hearths and homes carrying on their avocations and professions as unual. So, it cannot be said as a *Bongal Kheda* movement. Had it been such a movement, these people could not have stayed there.

Then, what is the real cause? With your permission, I shall read para 5, page 2, of the report. It says:

> "There is no disagreement among any section of the people of Assam that the immediate cause of disturbances was the language issue and there is also near unanimity among the Assamese and the Bengalees of Assam that there existed deep-rooted and longstanding dislike and suspicion between them, which prepared the ground for creating a situation, in which the language controversy acted as a detonator for causing explosion."

> "They do not, however, agree on the reasons for this dislike and suspicion. The Assamese feel that the Bengalees consider their culture and language to be superior to that of the Assamese, and look down upon the Assamese language and culture. They do not mix freely with the Assamese. They also feel that the Bengalees have monopolised jobs in the Central Government offices in Assam and deprived the Assamese youth of their due share in Central services. They further complain that the Bengalees do not consider Assam as their homeland, but look up to West Bengal for inspiration."

Also, in page 3, para 7, the report says:

> "For our purpose, it is enough to conclude that although language issue was the immediate cause of disturbances the real causes were more deep-rooted."

I have in my possession a long list of these historic reasons but the time at my disposal will not allow me to go through it. Moreover, I fear that by doing so at length, I might be repeating the same mistake which the protagonists of this movement in Assam did there, and my statement here might create a bad atmosphere in Assam. Our speeches in Assam which were delivered in the various meetings addressed by us were confined only to condemnation and atonement. But here, standing as I do, as an accused in a dock, I have to defend myself by the same arguments the protagonists of the movement put forward in Assam. I do not want to repeat those things here. After hearing the Prime Minister's opening speech that we should try not to create bitterness but see that this debate can actually help in bringing peace and amity between the two communities. I do not want to dilate or repeat those things lest it might hurt my Bengali friends here.

I am sorry when my friend, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri spoke. I could not hear his whole speech. I was absent for a while at that time. He was mentioning something about the number of appointments. I have hurriedly gathered a few lists. The percentage of Bengali-speaking people in Assam is 17 or 18 per cent. In the APS cadre, there are 50 Assamese, 23 Bengalis and 18 others. So, according to the population percentage, Bengalis' share is much higher. In the Superintendents of Police, there are 10 Assamese. 3 Bengalis and 9 others. It is 30 per cent. In DSP, there are 37 Assamese, 13 Bengalis—here again the percentage is more. In

Sub-Inspectors, there are 431 Assamese and 190 Bengalis. In Assistant Sub-Inspectors, there are 198 Assamese and 108 Bengalis. In constables, there are 773 Assamese and 251 Bengalis. In IPS, there are 16 Assamese and 13 Bengalis. Thus, we see that particularly in the police department, the percentage of Bengalis is higher than the Assamese, so far as the total number of population is concerned.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Are these Bengalis not Assamese also? They may be Bengali-speaking, but are they not inhabitants of Assam?

Shri P. C. Borooah: They may be inhabitants of Assam but that does not mean that they are Assamese. "Bengali-speaking Assamese" is a word just now being coined. This kind of terms as, "Assamese-speaking Assamese" and "Bengali-speaking Assamese were never used before. It has just been coined to suit this purpose. In Cachar, Bengali-speaking people are there. Actually, their trouble is with us. It is a domestic trouble. I would have very much liked had it been in reality and spirit Assamese-speaking Assamese and Bengali-speaking Assamese affair. I do not understand then why West Bengal had to come into Assam's domestic problem.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: West Bengal comes in because it is being burdened with over 50,000 refugees. That is how West Bengal comes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: If West Bengal comes in because of the refugees, who brought the refugees? These refugees did not come during the disturbances. They came after the disturbances. Actually, there was no necessity of West Bengal's coming into Assam's affairs.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

Shri P. C. Borooah: There are 17 lakhs of landless Assamese people. When their cases remained in cold storage, 5 lakhs of refugees from East Pakistan have been rehabilitated by Assam. But there was no acknowledgement from the side of the Bengali-speaking people of Assam. They have never acknowledged it and not a good word to the Assam Government. These things also hurt the Assamese.

Now, regional languages are getting importance. The universities are switching over to the regional languages. So, the Assamese people thought this to be the right time for doing something about their language. That is how this language movement came in which wanted to give the language a status. When this was going on, the Bengali-speaking people of Shillong and Cachar objected. There were processions where the Assamese language was ridiculed as donkey's language and Assamese signboards were defaced. They stoned the APCC President, who was accompanying the AICC President to Silchar. Our Governor's visit was black-flagged. Last but not the least, they found it the opportune time to hold conferences—Bengali and non-Assamese language-speaking people's conference, which was presided over by my esteemed friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya. These things actually estranged the feelings. This had reaction in the Assam valley and a large number of students got themselves involved in these agitational activities.

Shri N. C. Laskar (Cachar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): My friend has not seen the resolution which was moved in the conference. This resolution was accepted by the Prime Minister and the parliamentary delegation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I am not speaking anything about the resolution. I am speaking about the conference. Was it the opportune time for holding the conference and for the conference to be presided over by a responsible Member of this House, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya? That was my contention.

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

In such a time, the anti-Ministry group, the anti-Congress group, reactionaries, individuals—everybody—tried to take the chance and they actually exploited the situation. In the students' meeting, lectures were delivered and Korea, Turkey and Japan students' activities were brought in in an exaggerated way This way, the students came in; they practically got the upper hand and the agitation assumed serious turn.

I say, what has happened has happened. We have seen that the Assam Government has sanctioned for rehabilitation purposes a sum of Rs. 1,04,00,000. The Assamese people with the help of the Assam Government, have already rebuilt 40 per cent of the burnt houses. 5,000 people have been arrested and out of that 1,000 are still in the jails. What are we to do now is that we must have peace and create a sense of unity among them. We can do it in two ways. One is on the point of bayonet and the other is by a change of heart. On the point of a bayonet we can remove external security but for the internal security we must have a change of heart. How we can have a change of heart? For that a proper atmosphere must be created. All the ill-feelings must be removed and aspirations fulfilled to the extent possible.

For this purpose, as far as Assam is concerned, I think the language question must be solved and that without delay. As has been declared by the Government of Assam, they should discuss it in the next session of their Assembly. I think this should not be pushed out. Something should be done about the language issue.

On the other side, so far as the Bengali-speaking people are concerned, let them consider Assam as their own home; let them feel Assamese people as their own people; let them look at the Assam Government as their own Government. Let them not look to the West Bengal Government for their help and let them not feel dependent of the West Bengal people. I think if their angle of vision is changed, there will be peace between these two differing communities, and that will be to the good of not only Assam and Bengal but also to the good of the whole of India

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am thankful to you for having called me. Just now, my predecessor, Shri P. C. Borooah, has done me the honour by referring to me with reference to the conference at Cachar. I am proud to say that it was this conference which first broached the idea which has been later, if I may be permitted to say so, adopted by the Prime Minister and even by the Ajit Prasad Jain delegation. It is this conference which proposed:

> "But it further resolved that the *status quo* based on intrinsic multi-lingual character of Assam be maintained and no steps be taken for declaration of any official language till there is complete agreement among different linguistic groups of Assam on the question of official language."

This is the formula that has now been broached by the hon. Prime Minister and has been adopted. I am glad to find, by the Parliamentary Delegation. If anything, the conference had a soothing effect and it showed the way how things should proceed.

As I refer to the Resolution, I must make a grievance in this respect. The framers of this report have acted in a one-sided way. They have put in the resolution of all other groups and parties, but they have avoided putting the resolution of the All-Assam non-Assamese Languages Conference. All the non-Assamese languagers have passed this resolution but the kind framers of this report have avoided the resolution and have only made a

passing reference to it, stating that they have passed a lengthy resolution. I have even counted the words. The Communist Party resolution, which they have put into this report, contains 1,600 words, and the resolution of the conference, which my humble self had the honour to preside over, was expressed in 1,200 words. They found this resolution lengthy to be avoided but they did not find the Communist Party resolution so lengthy as to be avoided. This is the grievance which I make against the framers of this report, that in this respect at least they have acted in a one-sided fashion.

While looking at the Report I find that they have suggested two major things. Firstly, they have suggested that there should be no Central intervention and, secondly, there should be no enquiry. I am of the opinion that if there was any situation in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution when they put in that article about the President's special powers, that situation had arisen in Assam, and if the exercise of those special powers of the President had been made at the proper time, such large-scale evacuations would not have taken place and people who had come away would have gone back immediately. I consider it as a failure on the part of those who decided that President's rule should not be introduced in Assam.

As regards the enquiry,—already it has been referred to—the presumption on which this Report proceeds is that unless something unforeseen happens such a thing will not recur in future. I do not know on what basis this conclusion has been arrived at by this Delegation. In fact, this is a chronic symptom in Assam which happens under every Ministry. The very thing happened under the first Ministry of the late Mr. Bardoloi in 1948 when the Bengali-speaking people in Gauhati were attacked. The same thing happened in 1950. It happened again in 1955 under the Chief Ministership of Shri Bishnu Ram Mehdi. The same thing has happened under the Chaliha Ministry. Each time it happened, and it happened in a more extensive form, in a more disastrous form. Therefore, if any conclusion can be made from the sequence of events, the conclusion is that it is a chronic symptom with Assam, and unless some special steps are taken they are not going to be cured of this symptom.

You will be surprised to know that in none of these cases has a man been brought to book or punished. In 1948 the police gave a final report, and nobody was found guilty and nobody was punished. The same thing happened in 1950—none punished. The same thing in 1955—nobody was punished. And I am afraid, in spite of these 4,000 arrests, of which Shri Borooah spoke just now, with the experiences of 1948, 1950 and 1955, are going to recur, ultimately it will be found that nobody is brought to book and everybody escapes.

Why is this thing happening? It seems that every Ministry seems to be thriving upon this particular type of disturbance. Shri Chaliha is certainly a very good man, but history will associate his Ministry with one of the greatest human tragedies that has taken place, and there is no escape from that. History will not allow the Chaliha Ministry to escape from this position, that while a very good man presided over the Ministry, when the Ministry is itself judge, this holocaust took place in Assam in an extensive area from east to west.

I come to the report again. The Prime Minister himself repeatedly referred to the date, the 4th of July. An impression seems to be created that nothing had happened before 4th July and 4th July was the starting point. I quote here the terms of reference of the enquiry commission set up by the Assam Government to enquire into the firings in which that particular student is said to have died. One of the terms of reference is this:

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

> "causes and nature of the disturbances in the town of Gauhati and its suburbs that took place from 27th June 1960 onwards up to the time when the firing incident took place."

The Assam Government's communique itself admits that incidents had taken place on the 27th of June. And our Prime Minister has stated that about that time the Governor was here and he had informed the Prime Minister that nothing very serious had happened. I do not know, Madam, what sort of a Governor was there then.

In fact, my conclusion is that while the Governor remained in his palace, the Chief Minister was in the nursing home, the Finance Minister was in Kashmir, the entire Government of Assam had passed under the control of the students' council of action. That thing nobody has mentioned. There was no vacuum. The Students' council of action had seized power. As the hon. Prime Minister stated in his speech, one of them came and asked him to hand over law and order. In fact, they had seized law and order by that time. It must be a surprising piece of information to the hon. Members of this House that they had set up a system of permits. No conveyance could go out without permits from the students' action council and the Magistrate of Gauhati had to take two permits on a payment of Rs. 25 for each permit in order to run the Indian Airlines Corporation's buses. They may enquire and it will be found to be correct. It was the students' council of action that had seized power in Assam those days and it was this students' council of action led by that 40-year-old-and-father of-five-children student leader who had done all this havoc from the district of Goalpara to the district of Sibsagar. That is what had happened. That fact should be noted.

Let me go through the report again. The report gives a very objective and realistic picture, but it should be noted that it gives only a very small fraction of what had happened. Not even the tenth part of what had happened is revealed in this report. Shri Borooah just now referred to how the Assamese were feeling about the Bengalis. The report also refers to how the Bengalis were feeling about the Assamese. It says:

> "The Bengalees, on the other hand, believe that the recent disturbances were a part of an organised plan, called the 'Bengal Kheda Movement', to drive them out of Assam. In support of this, some of them brought to our notice two publications, the MATIKAR and ASHIRWAD..."

I would have been glad if the framers of the report had quoted some relevant passages from these two books. The "*Matikar*" was published in Assamese and has circulated in Assam since 1957. It means "To whom does the land belong" and to prove that the land belongs only to the Assamese-speaking people and that the non-Assamese-speaking people have to be got out of the area, this is the technique that it describes. I translate.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is not correct.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Is it a magazine? What is it?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: It is a book. The report has referred to it.

Mr. Chairman: The book is there. We have all seen it. So there is no question of its being correct or not.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I know the name of the author? Is it by a politician or by....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The name of the author is Hitesh Deka. Deka is an Assamese surname. He may be anybody,

Shri Atulya Ghosh: The book was recognised and approved by the Education Department of the Government of Assam.

Mr. Chairman: The book may be laid on the Table.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am giving the translation. What is there in the book? Since the framers of the report have been kind enough to bring to the notice of the House the particular book, I am reading out, a passage. It is a novel and the plot describes as to how these things have to be done. How this attack will have to be made? The attack is to be directed against the Bengali agriculturists. How the agriculturists have to be thrown out? It says:

> "Simultaneously many houses will have to be set fire together. This thing will have to be done in the night. When the agriculturists will come out to quench the fire we shall just go on and attack them."

As to how the fire will have to be set, they say,

> "Balls of cloth will have to be soaked...."

Shri Basumatari: For your information I want to tell you.....

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member read.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am reading.

Shri Basumatari: I think he does not follow.

Mr. Chairman: Two hon. Members cannot get up at the same time. Since the hon. Member does not yield.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am only translating the passage.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I will give the hon. Member a chance to explain. Let the hon. Member who is in possession of the floor finish.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: It reads:

> "Balls of cloth will have to be soaked in kerosene oil and stuck to arrows and these will have to be thrown on huts of the agriculturists."

> "When they come to quench the fire, we go together and just create such a row that they will not be able to do anything. They will just fly away. It is not our intention to kill them. It is our intention to drive them away. These things will have to be done in the course of 7 days. Otherwise, the Government will come upon us and arrest us."

The writer of this book is wise and farsighted enough. He has seen what would follow.

> "After that, of course, the question of rehabilitation will come. Even then, we people should endear ourselves to the Government and take charge of the rehabilitation so that the Government will never know that we were at the root of the whole business. We would take charge of rehabilitation and through rehabilitation we carry out our own business."

This describes the whole process as to how it has to be done. I do not know if rehabilitation in Assam is proceeding along the programme stated here.

An Hon. Member: This is an old book.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: This book was printed in 1957 and has been circulated in Assam to prepare the mind of the younger generation for these things.

Then, there is another book, "Ashirwad". This Book is approved by this Government for the "Clubs" and

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

libraries. What does this book say? There is a dialogue between an Assamese lawyer and his wife. The wife asks him, "I do not find any client in your drawing room, why are you so very anxious". He says, "I am just thinking about how to drive out the Bengalees from Assam". Then, the wife says, "This is not your work, the Government will do it". Then, the lawyer says, "Yes, yes, the Government will do it; we shall have to show the way. Anyway, Assam is only meant for the Assamese and only if a few Bengalee families are allowed to live, they will be completely under our control". The wife says, "You do not want to destroy the Bengalees altogether". The lawyer says, "No, no; this is not my work; this is the work of others; they will themselves decide what to do with the Bengalees; we only show the way". These are the quotations that I made from the two books to which reference has been made in this report.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will try to be more precise. Two minutes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: A little more, Madam.

Shri P. C. Borooah referred to the percentage of Bengalees as 17 lakhs. The percentage of Bengalees, if there were a correct census, would be not less than 33. That is my contention and that is the contention of the Bengali-speaking people of Assam. Assam is a land of minorities. There is no majority for any community. This is not my statement. This is the statement of Assamese leaders themselves. In a meeting at Nalbari, Assam's Finance Minister Shri Moti Ram said on April 28, 1953, "out of 96 lakhs of Assam's population, only 30 lakhs were pure Assamese". This is reported in the *Assam Tribune* of 5th May, 1953. Then, Shri Bishnu Ram Medhi, the then Chief Minister of Assam spoke at Silchar in April, 1955. He said that the various minority communities in Assam constitute 66 per cent of the population. This is from the speech of the ex-Chief Minister. This, I have taken from the report in the *"Statesman"* of 15th April, 1955. There is no difficulty in accepting these two reports, one from the *"Statesman"* and the other from the *"Assam Tribune"*.

In fact, there have been talks about who rules Assam? What is the caucus? It is neither the Congress, nor the P.S.P. nor the Communists nor the C.P.I. It is the Assam Jatiya Mahasabha that rules. The political parties are mere facets. Nothing more than that. It is the Mahasabha which pulls the strings, and they somehow follow.

It may be stated that Assam was born out of Bengal. In fact up to a certain date Assam was a division of Bengal comprising the five districts, the same five districts in which this holocaust has occurred. Afterwards, by gradual accretion from different areas, Assam grew to its present size, so that the Assamese-speaking area is now one-fifth of the whole area. What my Assamese friends now want is that the will and domination of this one-fifth should be imposed on the other four-fifths of the State. This, I maintain, cannot be done. If they want to have Assam for Assamese, then the non-Assamese-speaking areas must be allowed to get out of Assam altogether. Otherwise, they cannot have it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I shall give only one quotation from Shri Gokhale, President of the Banaras Congress in 1905. He refers to the partition of Bengal in his speech and says:

> "Gentlemen, I have carefully gone through all the papers which have been published by Government on the subject of partition. Three things have struck me forcibly: the determination to dismember Bengal at all costs, the

anxiety to promote the interests of Assam at the cost of Bengal, and the desire to suit everything to the necessities and convenience of the civil service."

This is the evidence of no less a person than Gopala Krishna Gokhale in 1905 that Bengal was partitioned to promote the interests of Assam at the cost of Bengal. Of course, there is no gratefulness in the world. What shall I say about it?

Mr. Chairman: Shri Basumatari may now clarify what he wanted to say.

Shri Basumatari: I only want to clarify the position about the book mentioned by him. The position is not as he explained. He has not read the whole book. It is a novel dealing with community projects and co-operative farming and its theme is that the land should go to the tiller of the soil; it does not advocate the expulsion of Bangalis—nothing of the kind. I may explain that Bengal does not refer to the Bengaleese but all non-Assamese.

Mr. Chairman: I think he wants to make a speech, not only offer a clarification on a particular point. He will have his chance.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a clarification.

Mr. Chairman: He will have his chance. Then he can explain. Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri Jaipal Singh: ** ** ** I am grateful that I have been enabled to participate in this debate because I am, I think, in this particular debate, a rare specimen. I think I was one of the disinterested Members of Parliament to be in Assam actually during the riots. My interest in Assam is nothing new. Some of my relatives are settled in Assam, not because they wanted to go and settle there, but because famine conditions in the Jharkhand area more than fifty years ago made them go there, and they are there.

I have been listening with great interest to some of the restrained speeches. I have been shocked by the lack of control some people have brought into their speeches. I do not think we get anywhere by being venomous.

As a matter of fact, if my counsel can prevail at all, I would ask Members of Parliament from Assam to refrain from participating in this debate. Let those who have suffered, who say they are aggrieved, have their say, and we shall assess whether they are telling the truth or exaggerating it, or fabricating news. I think in the circumstances that wou d be a better thing, but it is only my personal and individual counsel.

I am one of the sponsors of an amendment, amendment No. 7, where I am bracketed with several others, about a probe, a judicial probe being necessary. I do not think I need expand on that.

Now, linguistic chauvinism is, has been the greatest disaster of our time. It is not a question of Assam. I am today not particularly concerned with what happened in Assam because of this linguistic dispute, because to my mind, it is very clear that it is not a linguistic dispute; language is being brought into the picture, but there are deeper reasons which have been responsible in the past. Hon. Members have already stated that these riots or communal riots, only between two communities have taken place

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

in the past. They were there during the time of the States Reorganisation Commission and at other times also. So, we have really to request that Government should graciously agree; otherwise, they will be forced to agree later on, if they do not agree now—that there should be a commission of enquiry at the highest level to find out what are the things that have led to such riots in the past and even last month, and the month before last.

I was in Assam from the very beginning. As a matter of fact, I had heard whispers about this from foreigners we accuse day and night. I was in the tea gardens. As I was moving about, I was told that it was not safe for me to go from one place to the other place, because I might be waylaid, because I was not an Assamese. But, anyway, a very dear friend, who used to be the Chief Whip of the Congress Party here not long ago.....

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Deputy Chief Whip.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have promoted him since then.

He told me that I looked much too much of a *pahadi* to be mistaken for a Bengali. Well, this was good enough assurance, as far as I was concerned. So, I was able to move about. I was in the tea plantations on the very first day when the most brutal murder was committed of a Bengali manager of the tea estate and his twelve-year old son. I was there almost watching it. I could not quite understand it. But, at any rate, I thought it was my duty to find out what had happened. The next day, I found in the Calcutta press, the metropolitan press, a very powerful press with a powerful circulation, the whole story twisted. The reason why I was bringing the press into the picture is that some people think that the freedom of the press should be curbed because of these riots. I would always resist any curb on the Press, because, as has already been pointed out by previous speakers, the Government failed to give out information not only to the people of Assam, Bengalis or hill tribes or Assamese, whatever they were, but to the outside world, with the result that the Press, wherever they were, had to depend upon whatever could trickle out to them. So, let us not make a mountain of the exaggeration that the Press might have indulged in. I know they did, because there are several incidents that I myself watched with my own eyes and when I read the accounts as they appeared not only in the Assam Press but in the Calcutta Press, I was astonished. I was ashamed that the claim to maturity we make is so ill-founded.

17 hrs.

There were two warring camps, as it were, each vying with the other, as to how the rest of India could be made to believe what was obviously grossly mis-portrayed. I went all over. On the actual day the disturbances took place in Gauhati, I was there. I cannot say I saw the actual incidents. I have travelled very extensively in this territory, specially in the backward areas. Assam is a backward area, whether you like it or not, and that is really the tragedy of the whole situation. Assam was in Bengal, and because it was in Bengal, Bengalis—by 'Bengalis', I mean Bengali-speaking people who had a flying start on others, 'others' meaning Assamese people, hill people, Ram Subhag Singh, Biharis, Oriyas here, who were all third-class people—Bengalis were the first-class citizens.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Because the Bengali was the top-dog. He was everywhere. He had a flying start, in education and otherwise. He was

everywhere. Now, with partition, with a new consciousness coming about, we find it in Orissa the same way, in Bihar the same way. What is this Bengali-Bihari thing? It is exactly the same thing that has been taking place in Assam. What are these racial riots? And the communal riots we had in Rourkela only the other day? Let my hon. friends from Orissa answer that. What is it that must create a Jharkhand State? I am telling this to my hon. friends over there and those in the rest of the country who say, 'There shall not be a Jharkhand State', 'You cannot prevent it'. It is the same disease that is corrupting and corroding our country. Let us not run away from it.

From Gauhati, I thought it was my duty to meet the highest in the State and see what could be done, in a very inconspicuous way. So I went up the hill. On arrival, I discovered that the Governor was missing. He was in the capital here conferring with our Prime Minister and the rest of his colleagues. I had already written to the Chief Minister, an old colleague in this Parliament. He was not very well. Anyway, I saw him several times. It is wrong for Shri C. K. Bhattacharya to say that he was in a nursing home. He was not in a nursing home. At any rate, when I met him, he was in his own house. He was not very well, but he certainly was well enough so that both of us could talk freely about things, not only the riots but other interesting matters.....

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member continue? I think he has had only ten minutes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes***.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow. The discussion is adjourned now.

17.05 hrs.

The House will now take up the half-hour discussion on foodgrain prices.

FOODGRAIN PRICES*

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Madam Chairman, on the 10th August, 1960, in reply to Starred Question No. 279, regarding the prices of foodgrains, the hon. Minister replied that the prices of rice and other kharif grains had actually risen to some extent during May and June, 1960, as this is the lean period for the kharif grains and also a statement was attached to the reply.

After going through the statement I found that the price of rice had increased in some of the States and the price of wheat, which according to the hon. Minister was in abundance in this country, out of 8 States, in 7 States, had increased. I am referring to the period up to the 25th June, 1960.

Supplementaries were put and a very pertinent question was put by you, Madam Chairman, about the retail prices in the country. Whenever we ask for the foodgrain prices, we are only given the wholesale prices. The difficulty is that when the consumer goes to the market he is not supposed to purchase the foodgrains at wholesale prices. He wants 5 seers, or 10 seers or 20 seers or even one maund. But, it is not possible for him to purchase bags of wheat or rice.

A question was put about the price of rice in West Bengal on 25the June, 1959. The hon. Deputy Minister replied that the price was varying from Rs. 26 to Rs. 30-4. In the statement, the wholesale price was Rs. 26; but when it actually came to the retail price, it rose to Rs. 30, according to the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister.

I put another question to him about the wheat prices in U.P. According

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***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to the Food Minister there was no shortage in wheat and he was even prepared to abolish the zonal system regarding wheat. I put a question as to what was the reason that the prices rose in the case of wheat also. My question was:

> "From the statement it appears that in eight States the prices have risen since June. In U.P. also it is so. In view of the hon. Minister's statement that there is no shortage, why are the prices going up in these States?"

The hon. Food Minister, Shri Patil replied:

> "I have again and again said that the prices of foodgrains do not entirely depend upon foodgrains alone because there are other things also. The hon. Member here mentioned one such thing. The value of the rupee might have gone down. These are all factors that go into it. But I may make a statement of fact that so far as wheat is concerned, there is no dearth of wheat nor is there going to be any."

I know the recent agreement with the USA. I also know that with the help of imported foodgrains the country may be supplied or the people of the country may be fed. But the whole question is this.

Another very pertinent question was asked in this House. I would refer to a particular answer about State-trading in foodgrains. The question was put whether in view of all that is happening, that is the fluctuation in prices etc. the Government would reconsider their decision and implement the scheme of State-trading in foodgrains. The reply was that it was being done as far as possible. The Hon. Deputy Minister replied that it was being done as far as practicable. Another question was put on the 16th August, 1960, by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others.

The question asked was:

> "Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state (a) the further progress made so far in the state trading in food grains and (b) whether state trading will be necessary even after the import of foodgrains from America?".

The hon. Deputy Minister replied:

> "Purchases of rice, paddy and wheat in most of the surplus States are continuing. During the crop year 1959-60, 6.14 lakh tons of rice have been purchased on Government of India's account and 1.94 lakh tons of rice and 2.05 lakh tons of paddy by the State Governments. Out of this year's wheat crop, the State Governments have also so far purchased about 3.45 lakh tons of wheat."

For Part (b) he replied:

> "About the value and need for state trading opinions may differ, but it would be correct to say that purchases of wheat in any case have become unnecessary as a result of the recent agreement with the USA".

I would now read from the various speeches delivered by the hon. Food Minister and his predecessor, Shri A. P. Jain. After a meeting of the National Development Council Shri Jain said that a decision was taken in 1959 that State trading in foodgrains was necessary and it was to be implemented.

Speaking about State trading in foodgrains in the Rajya Sabha on August 31, 1959, the Central Food Minister, Shri Patil, said that he was neither in favour of nor against it Speaking in the Rajya Sabha on December 14, 1959 he said that with re-

gard to the scheme of state trading this really came into the picture in a food surplus economy. In the Lok Sabha on December 16, 1959, he said that he would see that controls and rationing were banished from the country and that the restrictions could be justified only by an emergency and that with the war 13 years behind us, controls should have gone long ago.

I am not a supporter of control. But surely the prices should stabilise somewhere. If State trading is not the solution what is the solution? Even today we do not know how the price will rise. I have got figures here but the time at my disposal is short and I may not be able to read them all.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): What was the price in 1951 of the foodgrains and what is the increase? What was the price of the other commodities other than foodgrains—industrial or manufactured goods—in 1951 and what is the increase?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy to know that the hon. Member has changed his entire views after he had gone that side; I am happy he is defending the hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are we sure. Madam Chairman, that he is in his seat?

Shri Nath Pai: Prices do not change if we cross the floor.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would read for the information of the hon. Member and also the hon. Minister the wholesale prices of cereals, pulses and food articles for the years 1954 to 1959

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Food articles
1954	84.1	65.7	98.2
1955	72.8	55.8	85.4
1956	92.3	78.2	99.0
1957	101.7	84.5	106.8
1918	104.7	94.0	112.0
1959	104.3	99.8	118.2

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Does hon. Member want to integrate the price of food stuffs with the price of industrial goods.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am coming to that. I would read the index for all the commodities including industrial goods. They are 99.6, 91.5, 102.6, 108.7. 111.0 and 115.5 for the respective years commencing from 1954. Everything is included there. It is in the book supplied to the hon. Members and had they cared to read it they would not have put this question. The prices are given upto 1960 June and not for July, August or September 1960. Something should be done. If the hon. Minister feels that State trading is not the proper solution, what is the proper solution? We should control production, from production procurement and, last but not the least, distribution comes. What is happening in the country? We can see that the prices are soaring high. I cannot say that in some of the places the prices have not come down. But the other day a question was put in this House by me and my hon. friend from Uttar Pradesh: "Why not remove the zonal restrictions?" Shri Braj Raj Singh asked: "If you are so sure of your food production and the availability of foodgrains including imported foodgrains, why not remove the zonal restrictions?" I hope I am correct in saying that the hon. Food Minister's reply was that he will not wait for a minute if a chance comes or an opportunity arises to abolish the zonal system.

Now there is no question of shortage of wheat. Why should there be the zonal restrictions? Why can't Punjab U.P. and Delhi become one zone. The point is, the entire food policy will have to be reviewed. We will have to see whether we could bid good-bye to the State trading on foodgrains. If not, we will have to consider what is the other alternative. Should we not the prices? If money has lost its value by whom has the value been lost? After all, we are not responsible. The check the soaring prices and stabilise

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

other day Shri Ranga put a question and asked whether it is a fact that money is losing its value. The hon. Minister said: "It may be so, but it is not the concern of my Ministry."

Therefore, my suggestion is that the Ministers, whether it is the Food Minister or the Finance Minister or the Cabinet as a whole must consider this problem more seriously.

Madam, when the hon. Minister replies to the debate—I admire, rather I envy his eloquence—he will definitely create a bumper crop atmosphere in this House. We also feel convinced when we are in the House, but when we go out I do not think that bumper remains a bumper; then the bumper crop starts jumping at us and we are left absolutely in the lurch and we are not able to answer the people who are not able to buy foodgrains at the reasonable rates. In Kanpur alone, the rate at the fair-price shops is 2 seers and 10 chattacks for wheat whereas if you go in the open market you can get only two seers or even less. Why is there this difference? If wheat is available then there should not be any difference.

I hope the hon. Minister will kindly enlighten me and enlighten the country as to the efforts made by the Government with regard to checking food prices which has become a chronic disease, almost a cancer in our mind

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Braj Raj Singh may put a question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether in view of the large quantity of wheat to be imported from the United States of America the Government propose to fix the floor price of wheat for the next crop; if so, whether the Government propose to so fix the price of wheat and other foodgrains that in no part of the year the prices of foodgrains will rise by more than an anna per seer or Rs. 2-8-0 per maund? May I also know whether the Government have finally decided about the abolition of food zones as indicated by the hon. Minister the other day and make the whole country as one single zone at least with regard to wheat?

Shri P. R. Patel: May I put one question?

Mr. Chairman: No, the hon. Member has not given his name.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I put one question?.

Mr. Chairman: No. The hon. Minister—

The Minister of Food and Agricultur (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Chairman.

Some hon. Members: Madam Chairman, ...

Shri S. K. Patil: This is correct according to the House of Commons convention. I wanted to correct it. That is why I emphasise it. I again say Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding by whom the Chair is occupied.

Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend Shri Banerjee has his grievances. I can quite understand. But the remedy that he advises me to employ is so dangerous that this disease will not disappear.

Questions were asked by my hon. friends Shri P. R. Patel and Shri Bibhuti Mishra whether, compared to the prices of other necessities of life, other than food, the food prices behaved in any alarming manner. To that, the reply is, one could see that the food prices have kept at a stage as they could be expected under the circumstances. I am not exaggerating at all nor do I want to take credit for anything if I say that the food situation and the food prices that exist today are much better than they had

existed during the last ten years at any time. Therefore, if, as a result of the developing economy, the prices rise, we will watch the situation.

The other day, I raised the question and I would raise it here in this House, in all humility. I am not a statistician nor am I a believer in statistics, but I understand that there is no progressive country anywhere in the world today where the prices are not slightly found higher than they are in India. This is actually the result of the developing economy in any country and in this country, particularly, when you are injecting some kind of credit, howsoever small, into the pockets of the poor people, the farmers, and when they have nothing else to buy and even the consumer articles in this country are very few, and it is very difficult to get them.

What I am suggesting is this: the portion of this little economy that we inject into the farmer ultimately goes to increase the pressure on food. It is bound to result in that. Besides, I mentioned that the value of the rupee has deteriorated. But it is not the Government that has deteriorated it. It is not merely the Finance Minister that has deteriorated it. It is this Parliament that did it, because, with open eyes, it resorted to deficit financing. The results of the consequences of it are bound to be there to some extent. But, in a developing economy, these consequences also are not disastrous, because we have willingly and knowingly, with open eyes, accepted those consequences.

What is the position today? My hon. friend wants that State trading should be adopted as it is the sovereign remedy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say so.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes; though he did not, I am using that term in order to make my point very clear. But I can assure him that it is State trading that is responsible for the higher price in the country today. I would quote figures, because hon. Members should know what is happening in the country. While we have got abundance of wheat in this country, and for the first time I also say that while we have not got abundance but have a large stock even of rice in this country today—1·2 million tons as never before—in spite of that, if the prices are slightly rising, then you must find the reasons somewhere else. Not because the poor farmer has done anything. He has produced and has perhaps got not even what he expected to get: slightly less and not more. In spite of that, if the prices slightly appear to be rising,—I do not really accept the claim that the prices are rising—considering the circumstances to which I am making reference, what are the reasons?

I can tell you what happens in States which are supposed to be surplus States—Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. I am taking these two States. In Madhya Pradesh, they buy the wheat at the rate of Rs. 14 or perhaps Rs. 13 and I might put it even less than that, but I hope they do not buy for less, because the farmer is cheated out of what legitimately belongs to him. Even assuming that wheat is bought at a price of Rs. 14, they sell it in the State itself for Rs. 17, as a process of State trading, because they say, "we must add that Rs. 3 which is the cost for doing all these things," and they call it no profit, no loss business. It may be that there is no profit and no loss, but in order to secure a commodity which you need not secure, because there is no need for securing it, you employ a machinery that costs you Rs. 3 more per maund, and in order to make that wheat unsalable in the market by making its price to amount to Rs. 17, you are doing no good to anybody.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): What would the private trader get?

Shri S. K. Patil: Not a question of the private trader. If the other man commits ten murders, my hon. friend has no right to commit even one murder! Therefore, this need not be trotted out always. It can be done in a better manner by a co-operative society and by other means. Surely, I have heard enough of this argument. Every time, when the argument goes against the grain of a particular person or a particular system, the poor private trader is trotted out. There is no private trader in this business. It is the Government that employs the useless machinery, redundant machinery, which really adds to the cost, and if the cost of the wheat has really gone up a little bit, it is because you have added Rs. 3, as expenses, to Rs. 14. It works out to somewhere about 20 to 21 per cent. which you have yourself added. In Punjab, they buy the wheat at Rs. 14 and in the name of State-trading make its price Rs. 17. I am told that the Punjab Government has made a profit of lakhs of rupees on trading alone. It is the Government that has made the profit. But it is no concern to the consumer whether the Government makes the profit or somebody else makes the profit. The question remains that wheat which should have been available cheaper becomes dearer, because you have resorted to a practice which is unnecessary in these days. (*Interruption*). Prices of food never will remain the same throughout the year. During the lean period, prices are bound to increase everywhere. If you try to peg them on to the same price, you have to create a machinery for pegging it down and the machinery itself will add to the price of that commodity.

Whether it is Rs. 60 lakhs of profit on wheat alone or on some other commodities also, I do not know; but the Punjab Government made a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs last year on account of State-trading by buying and selling. The House asks me as to why prices have risen. Prices naturally rise because, when there is absolutely no necessity to do it, you employ a very costly machinery and add the cost of that to the price; ultimately it is passed on to the poor consumer who has got to pay the cost.

Both the Punjab Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government are asking me how they can sell their wheat now. There is no market and the wheat is rotting, because nobody is bound to buy that wheat at the price at which the Punjab and the M.P. Governments are selling it. Look at the U.P. Government, from where my friend Shri Banerjee comes. He should have taken the matter first with his own Government. At no persuasion from me, no compulsion whatsoever.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Compulsion there was.

Shri S. K. Patil: Not even persuasion. I did not even write to them, because U.P. is a separate zone by itself and they never bother us; we never bother them. One fine morning, I read in the papers that they stopped doing State-trading. And, they were wise. Why? Because they knew there was such abundant supply of wheat in the country and why should they go on acquiring wheat? Where would they keep it? To whom would they sell it? That is the trouble.

I am today experiencing another difficulty. Kashmir is a deficit area and they require wheat and rice, as the House knows. But they are not prepared to buy wheat at the rate of Rs. 17 in Punjab so that it becomes Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 in Kashmir. The Kashmir Government does not take it until the price is brought down and the Punjab Government does not bring down the price.

The remedy of State-trading is not the sovereign remedy for all evils. I have always said and I

repeat it now again: I never swear at it or swear by it. It is a means to an end and not the end in itself. State-trading has got to be utilised whenever it is necessary. If the emergency requires it, you have to use it effectively. Surely it is not a thing by which alone you can improve the situation. The time has come in the country when we shall require State-trading—not the State-trading of the type Shri Banerjee wants, but State-trading of another type. When the prices fall, we shall have to hold the prices, in order that the farmers in this country may not suffer.

In 1954 the prices were low, because you cheated the farmer out of his income. The farmer had a disadvantage. When he produces more, the prices fall. Even the Government does not help him, because they say, "You have produced more and therefore prices come down". An inducement is given to him, he works hard and produces a good crop—bumper crop or call it by any name. Ultimately you tell him, because you have got a bumper crop, you have to get less price. That is a phenomenon that is occurring. And, surely, if I must be true to the interests of the farmers and the agriculturists, it shall be my bounden duty to see that the agriculturists in this country do not suffer. If I make a law for 30 per cent of the consumers of this country that everybody has to pay a higher price, and if it fails because the price is higher, and then I change my policy and make the price lower, notwithstanding what the farmer gets or not, that is not my policy.

I can assure this House that if there is a necessity to have State-trading, we can have it. But what my hon. friend wants is not merely State-trading. By State-trading you can get it. But after having got it, where will you keep it? Just now Madhya Pradesh and Punjab Governments do not know what to do with their stocks. They are after me, asking me that I should buy that stock at that rate of Rs. 17 and then make it up. Now who is going to buy it at that price? And if we buy this, then this country must be prepared to lose crores of rupees as a subsidy in order to maintain this State-trading which they regard as the panacea for all the evils. I am not going to do it. Therefore, the question boils down to this. Under these circumstances, is it necessary that the zonal system should remain? In my view, it is not necessary, especially so far as wheat is concerned. Because, if it was the point that people from Delhi and U.P. will go to Punjab and buy that wheat, surely that cannot be objected to. Because, people like indigenous varieties. They are prepared to pay even more for a particular kind of variety which they like. If they like Khandwa wheat, the place from which my hon. friend comes, the Bombay people will pay even Rs. 5 per maund more to get that wheat. Let them pay it. Why not the farmer get a little more? What is wrong with it? Now, if the Bombay consumers of Khandwa wheat have no objection to the increase in price of wheat, why should we not increase it, or permit its increase, if it is going into the pockets of the farmer? I shall be very pleased to do it.

Therefore, no case at all has been made that there is anything wrong with the food prices just now. These are the lean months and in a couple of months the new crop would be coming to the market. There are calamities now in Orissa, in parts of Andhra, Assam and Mysore. If as a result of that, anything develops, of course, the position would be different. I am not really sure these calamities are always bad. Sometimes after the flood the yield would be better still and the position becomes better. So, we are well prepared for anything and we are so well equipped that there is absolutely no danger whatsoever.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

When the Government does not want it, when Andhra has not demanded it and Orissa has not demanded it, I cannot understand how the hon. Member could say that this is the only remedy by which the prices could be pegged. Therefore, the policy that the Government is pursuing just now is the only correct policy. We are meeting here on the 13th, and if I can take this House into confidence, I can tell you that when I was talking to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and when I asked him why we should not do away with the wheat zone, he asked "Why not for rice also?". I asked him whether he was prepared for it and I mentioned that I am very much for it. Therefore, you can see in what direction the wind is blowing, and that is the direction we have to follow, so far as the food requirements of this country are concerned.

17.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 2, 1960/Bhadra 11, 1882 (Saka).